# PAPERS OF ANDREW JACKSON

## SECOND SERIES

## VOL. 6

NASHVILLE, January 7, 1833.

*My dear Sir*, I wrote you a note in haste ans[w]ering your last letter, in which I believe I stated that I could organize and march at a moments warning eight or ten thousand volunteers against South Carolina, should a military movement become necessary. My meaning was that I have in the State Arsenal muskets, swords, and pistols, and artillery sufficient to arm that number of men, and that I would take upon myself the responsibility of using them if the emergency required it. As Chief magistrate of the State, you will never find me avoiding responsibility, when the Union is assailed, either by a foreign or domestic enemy. I shall not stop to enquire whether the State has passed a law or not authorizing me to use the Arms.

It will be sufficient for me to know, that our happy form of government is in danger, and I will endeavour to contribute my mite towards its preservation. The conduct of South Carolina is so univer[s]ally deprecated in Tennessee that if it was necessary, forty thousand men would march to put down her revolutionary movements. I have only again to say, that you can command my services on a moments notice, and if you deem it in any respect necessary for me to revisit Washington for any purpose, you will be promptly obeyed.

Still hoping that the unpleasant difficulty with South Carolina will be amicably adjusted, and that you may enjoy health and happiness,

386 I am, dear Sir, Respectfully your friend

William Carroll

27th January 1833

My dear Sir

The crisis of our affairs is so
[illegible] and appears to be so
[illegible] that I have thought it
[illegible] your
proper to give an exact detailed
statement of [redacted] in order, that you
may resolve understandingly the course, which ought
to be pursued.

The plan proposed in your last to me page
will effectually frustrate the progress of
Nullification — The leaders of that party
feel and acknowledge this, and in order
to avoid the disgrace, which will attend
their failure, they have held language, which in
the excess of their folly they believed might

intimidate and endure compromise to grant powers which they declare to be so tyrannical as at once to compel the State of S.C. to secede from the Union — They have since heard from their friends in Washington that Congress will undoubtedly and by a large majority pass the acts and grant the powers asked for by them — They met the Municipal Leaders — the day before yesterday, and I am just informed, that they resolved to call the convention together immediately as they received intelligence of the reports of the Judiciary Committee being favorable to your views — Such information is communicated to them by express — They will then be in readiness and on the passage of the act the State will be declared out of the Union — My attention was called yesterday and today to the

[illegible] to be the one I have
[illegible] to bring down their
[illegible] if possible strike a blow.
at those stations and carefully examined
their situation - Fort Moultrie is nearly in a
state of defence - It is picketed on the land
side well and solidly and the work is in
progress on the side next the sea, which is the
weakest - The greatest activity prevails and
great exertions are making to complete the
interior arrangements - Capt. Ripley, who
superintends them is an able and indefatiga-
-ble Officer - Castle Pinckney is [illegible]
both from the positions and materials of the
[illegible] Lieutenant Hall, who commands them - Fort

Johnson on the opposite shore is abandoned
and I have always thought it injudicious
to have that site to be occupied by the
Americans as it stands towards the approach to
the city seaward and might be made to
annoy the Ships of war which it was
the purpose to send in to our harbours for
they must pass under and near the guns
of any battery that might be erected there
The old works have been washed away; but
the new work might be soon constructed
strong enough to keep off a sudden attack
of the Ships of war could approach near
enough to sustain the Garrison. There is also
by a Martello tower which would render those
works impregnable to Military, if occupied
by a few artillerymen and three pieces of
heavy

heavy artillery - This tower was built by the
Government during the war upon land be-
longing to the State and which never has
been ceded to the United States - It ought to
be occupied or pulled down, & blown up -
And I am sure you will agree with me,
that the site of Fort Johnson ought to be
occupied without delay and some temporary
work thrown up there - I am aware there
are not troops enough to occupy all the
points, and that is the reason I suggest
to you that you should forward the exact
State of things here - by company arrived
a few days ago from Savannah, and
was immediately sent back by Col.



Bankhead

Bankhead because they could not be well accomodated at Fort Monroe - They might have been usefully employed at Fortress and accomodated there - The Col told me that the Officers were Nullifiers; but I cannot deem so basely of any american officer as to believe, that he would tarnish his honour by refusing to do his duty against the enemies of his country, whatever might be his opinions on that subject - at all events if these Officers - Bankhead &c. should come to be tried they can be superseded & appointed the moment we have found and will do their duty - if well led - The vessels in the harbour will be efficient auxiliaries and I suppose the

description of force could be increased, and I should deem it advisable to do so. In the City we are nearly equally divided. At present the Opposite Party have the advantage of publicly drilling and preparing and in the opinion of the people of acting under colour of the law. Our party will not turn out in all its force unless sustained by the countenance and authority of the General Government. I find it difficult to organize the Wards of the Party because they fear they are liable of finding the Law Ked preparing to attack the Constituted authorities of the State. Under the authority of the Government they

are ready to act whenever called into the field - This feeling pervades the whole Union fully Throughout the State, and would fain paralyze their action without the intervention of the federal Government. What I am most anxious to know is when and in what manner the Government will or ought to interfere - If the Plan proposed in the message is pursued there will be an end of multiplication and the State will decide - If the Government still continues to pursue the same measures, or converts them into a blockade and confines us within our own limits, maintaining merely the works in the Lawrence and a line upon our

our frontier the result must eventually be successful: but the struggle in their limits would be desperate and protracted - a civil war of the cruel nature would inevitably ensue - The leaders of the Nullification party are endeavouring to prepare the minds of their followers for this result - Their papers teem with abuse against us and an attempt is being made to show, that all the hostility exercised against their measures originates in us and especially from my counsel & advice - Their followers are extremely irritated and ready to attack us - They are restrained only by the fear of being overpowered by our organization, which however defective in other respects some respect upon these lawless men.

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They would cease to fear or respect us if they had possession of the city with two or three thousand men from the Country - I beseech you to believe that in making this statement I do not wish Government to be influenced by any consideration of our safety - But I think you ought to understand the precise state of the Country and the relative position of the parties which divide it to form a correct opinion of the course to be adopted. The Union party in the city is too weak to contend with any probability of success against the Secessionists after they shall be reinforced from the Country: and they could not be able I fear to do more than protect themselves in the interim Indeed they doubt their power to do even that

I consider them that a blockade by sea & land would be attended with ultimate success but that would be attended with great loss of life and the total destruction of the prospects of the state

The next measure most pleasant to me is to have a sufficient force to take and hold possession of Charleston and at the same time to enter the Port by the North Carolina boundary and at other points by the Mississippi to stop the rebellion - I believe this would be instantly successfull - Only a few desperate men would take the field - The majority of these Secessionists would remain at home - The whole Union party would unite with the Government forces and be ready to take upon themselves the Civil

[illegible] result of this state — The [illegible]
[illegible] to vote — They [illegible] constitute
[illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] returned [illegible]
their
[illegible] and [illegible], and [illegible] they are
[illegible] told they [illegible] to contend with a
[illegible] and the State, and have right to assume
a bold front to be safe from any attack from
the [illegible] — The [illegible] of the
forces in this [illegible] produced a good effect
but still they are taught to believe, that if the
State secedes these forces must vanish from
the soil of Carolina — I do not believe that
five thousand men could be brought into the
field if the government advanced in force;
and if it advances at all it would be both
politic & humane to do so with an overwhelming force

I am told this is too large an estimate & that 8.000 would be nearer the truth

4 force — and I am sure that 12.000 men would
assemble in the field at the call of the Govt.
to sustain the Laws and preserve the Union.
It is a singular fact, that in the extensive
Emigration now going on from our
Middle Country we count two Nullifiers for
one Union man flying from the fury of the
storm they themselves have raised —
Against this plan the Nullifiers presume
upon the sympathy of the neighbouring states
being excited in their favour if the country
were invaded by the overwhelming power of
the the federal government — This would
certainly be the case if the state were
united: but we are a numerous and



respectable

Respectable Party and fortunately they have
been so unwise as to persecute us - I do
not think it would be diffinult to excite the
sympathy of those states in our favour and
to shew, that such a movement on the part
of Government was rendered necessary to protect
those, who had jented their lives in support of the laws
and for the preservation of the Union. This plan
too has the great advantage of despatch; and
I am perfectly sure, that the multiplyers, gain
strength by delay - They are indefatigable
in their exertions to gain proselytes in
the Southern states and have been but too
successfull - In this State two years ago
no one dared advocate nullification openly

to the secession and now these tories are the
[illegible] majority in the state
[illegible] next plan which presents itself to my mind
is to [illegible] with a sufficient
[illegible]
force and let the upper District of Greenville
[illegible] mountains. Themselves
independent and furnish a safe asylum
to the Union men who will be compelled to fly
from the Middle Country either to the city or
to the mountains. These forces collected at
the two points, after a sufficient
time had been given to concentrate in
sufficient number, and, [illegible] had done
its work in the minds of [illegible] might
be enabled to [illegible] to recall this sedition.
I have thus laid before you the only plans



which

suggest themselves to any mind as likely to
put down these men - and I am disposed to
believe that with a force of
the greatest despatch is the best - Instant
and N. Carolina
The contagion will spread into Georgia if
the disease is not arrested in its progress here.
It will take an entire regiment several days
before the forces could be collected upon the
North Carolina lines; but Charleston might be
occupied at once and the State deprived of all
the ammunition, arms and military stores, which
have been lately collected in their arsenals in
the city - The entrance is in a very shoaly
situation and could be taken by a small
force before it could be reinforced - Indeed

it could not hold out two hours, if properly attacked, even if the whole force of the militia were concentrated there — The magazine, which contains their powder is accessible to barges, and might be taken without the loss of a man — By the way there is about 500 kegs of powder belonging to individual merchants, members of the Lenox party, which might be bought up by government on an emergency and the approaches to the city so easily guarded against by determined men, when, as in this case, there will be a naval force to protect the flanks — At the narrowest part of the neck the distance from river to river, does not exceed three quarters of a mile, and a redoubt or two (works already

existing would effectually check any force the state
or to speak more correctly the leaders of the
malleficeation party, could bring against them. But
seven regular troops would suffice to man these works.
and our Militia could take care of the city.
With respect to the city you ought to be informed
that at a moderate computation three fourths of
the houses belong to the Union party and we have
reason to dread that the vagabonds of the Opposite
party will fire the town whenever we have a
contest with them — We fear too, that if the
State troops should fire upon the castle, that
fortress will not fail to the city. I have heard
the officers talk of this — & the Artillerists declared that
they would not hesitate to commence an attack

which would be so fatally injurious to us if
the firing upon the castle
this were to take place before the arrival of the
+1
forces from the country it would be much better
to attack and carry the city, which could be done
easily with our present [illegible] This is another
reason for occupying the city upon our first arrival
of forces in the interior for after three or three
thousand men are in the town, the castle would
be compelled to fire on the city in order to protect itself
and such an act however justified by the
circumstances of the case would endanger the
people and serve as a pretext to excite sympathy
in other states. I mentioned in a former letter
that Genl Scott ought to be here as soon as
possible. I am daily made more sensible

of this necessity - I should think that with the forces in Augusta and Louden north and Smith-ville added to the troops here a movement might be made upon the city at any time - And I represent my belief, that Charleston once in our possession the Militia will be scattered - We shall destroy them & their Park of artillery and a large part of their arms and ammunition by such movement -

When I began this letter I intended to have sent it by an ordinary express: but the situation of our affairs is so critical, that I have decided to despatch a gentleman entirely in my confidence, who will be able to explain to you the difficulties under which we labour and to impart to you the usefulness if not

not the necessity of our receiving the aid of the federal government and the propriety of our acceding under those orders — I shall explain to Mr. James St. Smith my decisions very fully, & you will find them full of intelligence & facts, & able. to give you detailed and accurate information of the plans and strength of the opposite party, as his brothers unfortunately are leaders among them - The number of their volunteers has increased very much lately and it is certain that they have received offers of service from some persons in N.C. Carolina & Georgia — I have likewise received intimations from respectable sources in those states that volunteers were ready to march to aid the

the Spanish Party in Carolina -

I see nothing of you to cut cautiously visite
in matters of the deepest of intelligence more in
Washington do not make a Mention of a
Lawyer Duke - No punishment can be so
cheerful to him as to have the finger of
Scorn pointed at him for the remainder of
his miserable life -

I am, Dear Sir,

very respectfully

and faithfully your Obt. Servt.

J. R. Poinsett

By Paul Brown

Norfolk

27th June 1833.

General view of the condition of things.

And of the measures to be taken.

Washington
16th Jany. 1833

My dear Li,

We had the mpage promised by Mr Grundy on Tuesday, with all of the documents, yesterday. I did not expect it till to day and was not in my seat when recieved. I came in while it was reading; and soon determined upon its contents not to let it pass without a blow: and accordingly struck it as soon as the reading was finished. I inclose the Telegraph which contains the mpage and my remarks on it. My friends say the latter made a deep impression both on the Senate and the audience

The Proclamation did us much good, but the mpage will still more. It has roused the spirit of the Southern members here, in which even most of the Jackson men from that quarter participate. I do not in the least doubt, if the Tariff be not adjusted, the whole south will be united in up

Copy of the letter
forwarded by Gen. Lewis
Mayer, from Mr.
Calhoun to Mr. Hughes.

I have at the request of
the President made this
copy and certify that
it is correct: and that
the original is in
the hand writing of
Mr. Calhoun.

20th Feby. 1837

Andr. Donelson

than six months, and that not only in opposition to the Tariff but also to the principles of consolidation. The doctrines of 98 will triumph again and will again save the Republick:

It is certain that Jackson desires force tho he dare not ask it. I do not doubt but the image of a crown is before him, in his dreams. He will not be gratified with force. He will not be trusted. In the mean time our friends may rely on it, that not the slightest pretext will be given on our part to use force.

The same report prevails here that does with you as to the order for arrest, tho it cannot be traced to any certain source. I would not be surprised at any act of madness. Should the attempt be made my wish is the same as yours as to the part he may act. It would be noble to submit to the laws under such circumstances, and would immortalize

his name and the cause with which he is so intimately identified. I fear however, the passions of men would not permit so elevated a course

It is doubtful whether any modification of the Tariff will take place. I rejoice to hear that there are symptoms of reaction with you. It augurs well. There is no cause for despair. All will do well with prudence and firmness. Let the sound and patriotick organize every where - understand one another and prepare for action. Your services will again be needed by the country, and I hope your health and life will be long spared. Let me hear from you before you leave Kenilworth.

Sincerely
(Signed) J. C. Calhoun

Hon T. D. Hughes

Lancaster February 10th 1833

Andrew Jackson Esquire President U. S.

Sir,

In forwarding to you the papers herein enclosed I consider that I am but discharging a solemn duty, but, at the same time, I feel it to be due to myself, to set forth the manner in which it came into my possession. A short time since, business called me to Harrisburgh where I put up as usual, at the Hotel of Mr. Wilson by whom I was placed in an apartment which had just been vacated by Mr. Ingham. The drawer of the table forming a part of the furniture of the room was appropriated by me to the reception of a number of papers and documents connected with the object of my visit to Harrisburgh. When about to arrange these papers for my departure

I found mingled with them a number of letters directed to Mr Graham. which that Gentleman had carelessly left in the drawer, among the rest the letter enclosed from Mr Calhoun. That being unsecured, as you will perceive, I glanced over it hastily to satisfy myself that it did not form one of my own documents, and I found the content to be of a character which not only warranted me in completing its perusal, but which I humbly conceived ordered it my duty to forward it to you as the President of the United States That the developements it furnishes may place the administration the better on its guard, and enable it the more effectually to judge of the extent of the scheme in which the late Vice President is involved and from what quarter he expects aid

in his projects of treason and discension. If, in the course I have adopted, there is aught of error, I entreat that my fault may find shelter in the soundness of my motives - if approved of, my greatest reward is that I have done my duty to my country and to the President of my choice

I have the honor to be with great respect your friend

(Signed) Geo: Louis Mayer

(Private) Washington Feby 17th 1833

My dr Sir,

I have just rec'd your letter of the 9th instant. I never once thought that the interposition of Mr Leigh, with his powers, would result in any thing beneficial whatever. It has only served to place the Legislature of Virginia in a indecorous attitude, and has done more harm, than it can good - And Va, passed resolutions disavowing & as she has done, nullification, and admonishing the nullifiers to retrace their steps, this would have done much good, & instead of doing this, they have encouraged them, & caused them to persevere in their ordinance - The people of Va, are firmly opposed to the course of the Legislature in this respect, & will support the U. States in the due exercise of the powers granted. The bill granting the powers asked will pass into a law - Mr Webster replied to Mr Calhoun yesterday, & as I said

Dear Sir

him- It is believed by more than one that Mr Calhoun is in a state of demmentation- his death was a fortunate for him, & Mr V. handled him as a child- I fear we have many nullifiers in congress who dare not openly avow it- the vote on the pending bill will probe them

I am delighted to learn that you will convene the Union convention in Consultaneously with that of the nullifiers, or soon after- a bold and resolute course will put them down and you will thereby save the character of your State. When you meet- act the noble course you are that our precious the precious jewel, the union, is the stake, that the arm of the U States, sustained by is extended over you- 19-20ths of the whole people, you from all cannot be otherwise than inflexible, resolute & unconquerable- one resolution, that you had the united States coulors to the mast- it will go down with the honor or live free that you will, to your last breath, resist the tyranny and oppression of these ordinances, by oath & unconstitutional proceedings, to last breath, will restore you peace tranquility, within your borders,

which a well adjusted tariff ~~in the United States~~ will confirm.

Before the receipt of your letter Mr Bonthead had an interview with Lord ~~Aberdeen~~ Aberdeen on the subject of the Boundary of the British Consul at Charleston - Mr Bonthead has written & announced him, that his exequatur will be revoked on his first act of non-intercourse. This I suppose you will be done. I have only to request that you will give us the earliest intelligence, that you can obtain of his having ordered a British Squadron to the port of Charleston, and on an affidavit of the fact of one arrival there, his exequatur will be revoked.

Keep me constantly advised of all movements in S. Carolina - the marshalling troops to support the execution of the laws of the U. States & affirmed on oath and I will forwith use all my powers under the constitution & the laws to put it down -

With great respect
Yr friend
A. J

To J. R. Poinsett,
Feb. 17. 1833.
-copy- With the
original to
Which it is an
answer R. J.

(Copy)

(Private)

Washington, February 17.th 1833

My dear Sir,

I have just received your letter of the 9.th instant. I never once thought, that the mission of Mr. Leigh, with his powers, would be attended with any beneficial result whatever. It has only served to place the legislature of Virginia in a disagreeable attitude, and has done more harm than it can good. Had Virginia passed resolutions disapproving, as she has done, nullification, and admonishing the nullifiers to retrace their steps, this would have done much good, and instead of encouraging them in expecting her aid, would have caused them to repeal their ordinance. — The great body of the People of Virginia are firmly opposed to the course of the Legislature in this respect, and will support the United States nobly, should the crisis come, which I trust the firmness of the Union men may yet prevent.

The bill granting the powers asked will pass into a law. Mr. Webster replied to Mr. Calhoun yesterday; and, it is said, demolished him. It is believed by more than one, that Mr. C. is in a state of dementation; — his speech was a perfect failure; and Mr. W. handled him as a child. I fear we have many nullifiers in Congress, who dare not openly appear: — the vote on the pending bill will unrobe them.

I am delighted to learn that you will convene the Union convention simultaneously with that of the Nullifiers, or soon after. A bold and resolute course will put them down, and you will thereby save the character of your state. When you recollect the noble cause you are defending, — that our precious Union is the stake, — that the arm of the United States, sustained by the voice of nineteen twentieths of the whole people, is extended over you, — you cannot be otherwise than firm, resolute and inflexible. One resolution, — that you nail the United States colours to the mast, and will go down with the Union or live free; that you will, to your last breath, resist the tyranny and oppression of their ordinance, test oath and unconstitutional proceedings, will restore to you peace and tranquillity, which a well adjusted tariff will confirm.

Before the receipt of your letter Mr Livingston had an interview with Mr Bankhead on the subject of the conduct of the British consul at Charleston. Mr Bankhead has written, and admonished him that his exequatur will be revoked on his first act of improper interference. This, I assure you, will be done. I have only to request that you will give us the earliest intelligence that you can obtain

of his having ordered a British Squadron to the port of Charleston; and on an affidavit of the fact of one arriving there, his exequatur will be revoked.

Keep me constantly advised of all movements in S. Carolina, — the marshalling troops to oppose the execution of the laws of the U. States, affirmed on oath, and I will forthwith use all my powers under the constitution and the laws, to put it down.

With great respect,
Your friend
Signed Andrew Jackson

J. R. Poinsett Esqr

Gen. Jackson
to
Mr. Poinsett.
17th Feb. 1833.

Advising the course of the Union Party and promising support.

Washington March 6th 1833

My dear Sir,

Your letters of the 22d & 28th ultimo are both before me, and I hasten to answer by Colo Preston who leaves the City tomorrow morning.

I regret at the passage of the Bill more especially because, as the Union party, the [illegible] Bill has passed by the call it, the enforcing Bill has passed by the unknown majority of 102. This gives the death blow to nullification & secession forever, as it is an expression of the people from which there is no appeal. The Laws shall be executed to Louisiana, that the Laws shall be executed with and no State has a right to secede with- out the consent of the nation or at least a constitutional majority of the States, 3/4.

The tariff bill has also passed. The other bill having first passed, it was right to legislate for the wants of the government- tariff to the wants of the government- the enforcing bill shut to the world the determination of Congress to execute the laws- this being done, the purpose of the tariff was only an evidence that Congress could not be deterred by a faction, that she was prepared to punish, if found ne- the attitude of rebellion treason or an attempt from

legislating for the general good, not from
any fear of this faction, but for the sake
of justice to the people whose pockets
were to be needlessly drained of many
millions. on these grounds was the
tariff opposed, and on none other.
I am happy that your return
leaving our fair paper, with the intelli-
gence, and that your convention is called
to meet at Charleston, to be prepared
to act if necessary in support of the
union. the stake is an important one,
and worthy of the patriots best efforts to
maintain it - for on it rests our liberty
& the hopes of the world. Should the faction
determine to secede, form a constitution
& submit it to the people. surely no one
who loves his country and our hopp
union will vote upon such a subject
the act would be one giving acquiesce
to the right of secession by a single State
which would be derogatory to every one
who is in favour of our constitutional
confederation, & union, and in favour
of defending our constitution - for gods
sake let the union convention come
forth in all the majesty of their strength
against such an unholy procedure.

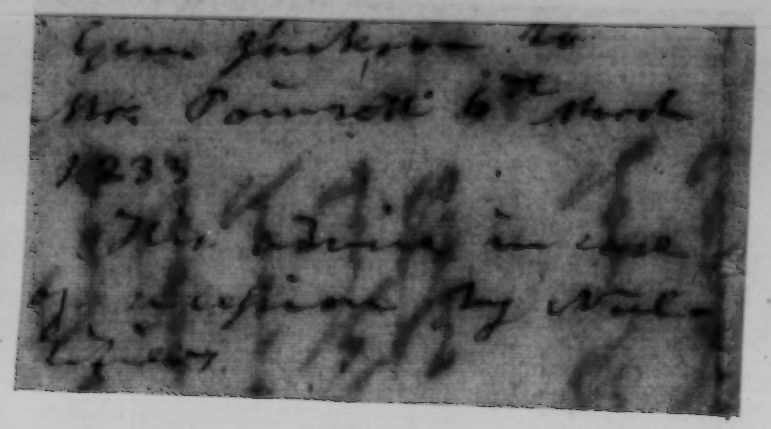
I have only time to say one word on the
subject of the nullifying members attending
the nullifying convention. My opinion
is, they ought not to attend, and abide as much
as possible, but more to that, hold there
tyrannical, wicked & unconstitutional
proceedings to the world on all their de-
=formity, as Calhoun has done on the
senate of the united States, his unholy
& unconstitutional doctrines - but the
moment they determine on despising
the forming of a constitution on those
bases, to withdraw making a solemn pro
=test against their proceedings - then to
forthwith to join in your convention,
and come forth with your proclama=
=tion denouncing their course, and your
firm determination to adhere to, &
support the union of these united
States to the last extremity

I must refer you to Col Drayton
for the news of this place - keep me
constantly & correctly advised of all
matters relating to the conduct & move=
=ments of the nullifiers, & all will be
well, & the federal union preserved

Yr friend

Andrew Jackson

Jas R. Poinsett Esqr



To John Boyle
Chief Clerk of the Navy Department.

Sir

You are hereby appointed
to act in exchange with the duties of the Secretary
of the Navy, during the absence of the Secre-
tary of the Navy from the seat of Government.

Andrew Jackson

Washington City
28th March 1833.

[2. Feb. 10, 1838.]

your removal of Thos. Just Swan ESQ. com
plaining of removals against the
removal of Mr Stedel from office con-
cerning the collection of Revenues, for
cerning the secret authors of charges as
to Stedels moral & Political conduct-
In reply, it is necessary to state
the circumstances which you have
fallen - Mr Stedel was not removed
from office, it was vacant by the
expiration of his commission, and
open for any one whose services
could be more serviceable to the
Government.

The cause for this not being
so pointed. It was communicated by
Mr Gordon a collector of the port of Phila.
that unpleasants had previously
arisen between them & Mr Stedel, so
much so, that it was leading to the injury
of the Government, and made it necessary
that one or the other should retire from
the situations they held - That the interests
the Government could not be carried on
and grounded on strength under their

existing feelings, and the interest of the
fiscal concerns of the country, required
that this separation should take place
The question presented itself, under
these circumstances, which should
be abandoned. The collector had performed
his duty well, with forthfulness & zeal
vigilance & zeal, and we could not
change him, as long as he would con-
sent to remain for another. There was
no charge of immoral conduct, or want
of abilities against Mr Sledel - but the
want of harmony, so necessary to exist
between those officers, which was
producing injury to the service - Mr
Gordon had recommended Mr Colton as a fit
person, and with whom he could
harmonise, & it was thought expe-
dient not to support Mr Sledel, as
thought it best to retain the collector
as a separation was necessary to op-
erate Mr Colton, without his M.C; a
knowledge or consultation with him
Mr Sledel was not removed, his
time had expired, and bad feelings
had grown up between him and the
collector, the interest of the public
require harmony there between them

incumbents - There was no charge
against the moral character or
capacity of Mr Stedel, and why it
should be intended that inquiry
would attach to Mr Stedels moral
character cannot be perceived.
no charge against it being alledged,
nor none intended.

I cannot doubt, but this
statement will be satisfactory to
all of the necessity of a change, and
of harmony between these offices
so intimately connected in securing
& protecting the interest of the People,
and that no inquiry could be intended
either to Mr Stedels moral, or official
character by dispensing him under
existing circumstances, his com-
mission having expired.

I am Gentlemen with the
great respect-
Yr mo. ob. Servt
A. J.

Fairfield 3d May 1833

My dear Genl

Yours of the 19th was rec'd yesterday, and I am truly glad to ~~hear~~ learn that your cough is getting much better and that our friends in Washington are all well.

Mr Cruttenden and myself have made up our accounts in the hands of the Clerk and Master who will report on them to the Chancery Court on Monday next.

I shall leave here tomorrow morning in the 2 o'clock stage for Franklin, where I shall remain a day with Mr Gray the Clerk of the Court. I shall then resume my seat in the stage to Pulaski, where I shall remain only a few days, and then return to Nashville again. I will dispatch my business after I get back to this place as soon as possible and then take my departure for Washington. I am unable yet to say whether I shall be able to be with you by the 25th but, if it can possibly be prevented, you shall not be disappointed.

I regret to hear that William has left you or intends to leave you. As you say his place cannot be well supplied. Mr Lucas I think can be better spared. I have never had any reason to suspect his integrity but he was not qualified to command and direct others servants. He would, on that account, make a much better Butler than a Steward [redacted] would

take any authority and seemed unwilling always to say a word thing or do any thing which might give offence to the other servants - and particularly the black servants. I enquired of him one day why he did not exercise greater authority - that he was expected by you to attend to every thing about the House - He said he did not like to make a disturbance, and that he was afraid you would not like it - George, he added, was so artful as to make you believe he was afraid that he was always in the wrong. Louisa, I think is honest, and does not lack industry, and withal is quite a good natured accommodating fellow. If he had more energy and would exercise more authority over the servants no one would be better qualified to discharge the duties of the place he now occupies. His wife, too, is a poor, industrious, careful and inoffensive woman; and I fear you will find some difficulty in supplying her place. If Mr Louisa leaves you I think you had better try and get Mr Jefferson's Steward. If he returns to France this summer he will not, of course, want him. I should think he is just as well qualified as Mr Louisa, as it regards a knowledge of his business, and from what I have seen of him, much better in other respects, as he appears to have much more energy of character. I have no doubt but he is also friendly both from principle and feeling as most of the Virginia French are which is certainly desirable. As the Servants are all your friends and speak of you always with admiration and kindness, no doubt [redacted] they, by their conversation,

inspire them dom[illegible]ics with the same feelings.
If you ingress of Mr Lawrence, with my aid
to his Steward, or other servants, he will with
pleasure, I am sure, give you a true ac=
count of them, and frankly tell you whether
they will suit you. It is more than prob=
able that you may supply yourself with all
the servants you want from his house,
if he should leave the United States, as
was reported by both him and Madame Lau=
rence when I left Washington.

As I found them, I wrote you day before
yesterday our old friend, Duncan Robertson,
is no more. He died in the afternoon of that
day and was buried last evening with Masonic
honors. Some say he died of the Cholera - others
that it was billious Cholic, with which he has
of late years been frequently attacked. He
was a useful citizen and an honest and
worthy man. He has left many warm
friends behind him who could have wish
better spared - But it has been thought
decreed by Heaven, and we should bow in
submission to its will.

I have heard nothing yet from our friend
Genl Coffee. Dr Hogg has not yet returned
- or at least had not last evening when I
left Nashville. From the circumstance of his
continuing so much longer with the Genl
than was contemplated, when he left him,
I am apprehensive he is worse even than
his friends in this place reputed.

I have been overhauling all my
old papers for twenty years back, in hunt
of some that may be of importance to me.

I have not yet succeeded in finding those I was in pursuit of, but have got hold of the two enclosed which, as I am sure they do not rightfully belong me, I herewith send to you. One is dated nearly 20 years back - the other not quite four.

Please present my best respects to your family, to Mr & Mrs Lawrence, and my love to my two children, whom you are then, and believe me to be,

Truly and sincerely yours.

Wm Burris

Genl Andw Jackson

Washington

P.S. Dr Strong has just returned - the Genl
Cholera is broken, and at the time is now a
prompt to his recovery he is not entirely
out of danger - I have not yet seen him
myself.

WB

Nashville 3d May 1833.

Dr Gant

I have just seen Dr Hogg who informs me that Genl Coffee was much better when he left home and was improving - He thinks with the care and proper attention to his case he will recover. When he first saw him, he says, he was in a dangerous situation - could scarcely breathe or talk, and his pulse was beating at the rate of 122 to the minute. His features and ankles also he says were much swollen, and that he had every appearance of a confirmed dropsy. However, before he left home he was able to ride out and take moderate exercise. He informs me that if he continues to improve he and Mrs Coffee will come on to Nashville in ten or fifteen days.

I have requested the Dr to ride up to the Hermitage and

in Savannah and let me know
when I return from Pulaski
how she is and what ails her.
Perhaps I have done wrong as
the Dr is not the attending
Physician at the Hermitage
but as you seemed to think
so much of Harriet and
I was induced to believe that
Dr McCorkle did not under-
stand her complaint I thought
it best.

The mail is about
closing and I have not
time to say more.

M M Adams

A negro client

FREE

Nashville Tenn

Andrew Jackson

President U.S.

Washington City

C. May 8. 1833.

Friends & fellow citizens,

I have attended in compliance with what I understand to be the wishes of the relatives of the Mother of the illustrious Washington, made known through this respectable committee, & agree in laying the corner stone, the foundation of a monument which their filial reverence for the character of that distinguished nation, has prompted them to raise in commemoration of her virtues.

In the just admiration of these illustrious men, nations do not always sufficiently appreciate the claims

the claims which the parents, who gave them to their country and fitted them for its service, have to a share of the public gratitude. It is in the order of Providence that the reform of wisdom and virtue inculcated in youth contribute to form the high character developed in mature age: and of all the care and labor we are apt to cultivate in early life those greatness which alone can constitute true greatness, the most important devolve upon the mother. The proper performance of this duty not only entitles her to the love and gratitude of her descendants but confers a benefit on the human family.

We

c. May 8, 1933.

We have imposed a portion of that which is due
to an illustrious son, if we fail to remember &
acknowledge how much of his greatness he owes to
the tender solicitude and wise precepts of a
virtuous mother. Many of the illustrious men
in all kinds of history have cheerfully
acknowledged their obligation to the care and
instruction of a Mother: and the new and better
ofhis country is considered to have been particularly
merit of this observation.

In proportion as Washington loved others in
the qualities of mind & heart the eminent men
of his 417 age it becomes our duty to honor the
Memory

memory of that parent who assiduously fostered and cultivated a taste for cultures which constituted one of the best ~~[illegible]~~ traits of her character.

Losing her father at an early age he was thrown wholly dependant for his care and instruction at that tender & critical age upon his mother. This charge is understood to have been accompanied by inadequate pecuniary means - inadequate certainly for the attainment of the highest and ornamental branches of education. Providence, however, kindly supplied for his country and for Mankind endowed the person of the widow with faculties which, with a proper use of the means at her command,

the capable of surmounting these obstacles and
how faithfully this duty was discharged may be
inferred from the spirit of her maternal care.
It
and is clearly discerned in those great and
virtuous qualities of the Mind and Heart
for which Washington has distinguished above
other Men, & which more than any thing
else fitted him for his unparalleled
career of public usefulness, &
which principally obtained him the lasting affections
of his country, and the admiration of the
world. -

notes, on Lt Rondolph conduct a
for Gen Gaines
of the Court Martial of Lt. Randolph - Has more
was taken by the hand of youth by the
& have Decatur, pointed by Decatur, d
the first man after his death to
visited Decatur his former
theorly, as Mr. Gales would say - coin=
=modore Ridgely Gales Mr. Gales
The records of the Navy Department
that that he was sent home from
the pacific under arrest and
charges that he was held responsible
for the conduct of his command under
who, on the understanding of the Deputy
had out again the charges against
him others where they were
to this day, as I believe, with the
her. under stay, proceedings
ranged thereby, could not, without
this charge like have officers were
calling upon the Department
for a Court Martial - would on
honorable men, resting upon his
innocence & integrity, institute
under such charges, or would he
not have had them erased from
the record, by an honorable acquittal or to his

as to his Dishonesty & baseness in the
attempt to rob the Dec'd. Swindle the
orphans of a deceased brothers Officer
when the Cash placed in his hands
the effects of the deceased as a Safe
depositary. his attempt to prostitute
upon the Treasury, all which has
been made manifest by the Deceas
of the 4th Section, the 2. Counterfeiters
and the Court of Inquiry - and the
following Statement of his friend
to Whom he applied to investigate
his accounts, shews that he did this
deliberately & knowingly, and a
conclusive proof of his bravery &
chivalry. Mr. Gales can produce from
the Records of Congress more
than one instance of a person who
offered himself as the was by the Cobb & Burtis
of Ga who knew not, and mistaking
the object upon an old man without
notice of this intent, and then running
away to avoid from that merited
chastisement which he was aware
on soon as the President left to his
self he would receive. Had not the
President struck such a miscreant
from the walls of our Capitol they
then indeed, would the people had

course to mourn over the lost
character of our country -

Notes on
Rondolph's
case — A. J.

to Livingston

Sir,

In accepting the resignation of the office
of Secretary of State which you this day
tendered to me, allow me to express a hope
I do so with a deep sense of the
my experience and which you have
rendered me in conducting the administration.
As I shall still honour Law the benefit
of your experience and talents in that
branch of the public
service which you have been particularly
charged during the last two years, &c

[illegible] the report which I would otherwise feel at liberty now to present from this station is greatly diminished.

It gives me pleasure to add on this occasion that [illegible] our long acquaintance in [illegible] as well as [illegible] I have ever found [illegible] talents employed in advancing the good of your country; and I [illegible] my confidence in relation to the events in my life which have [illegible] expected by my countrymen [illegible] citizens [illegible]

~~Law cooperated in the publick service~~
~~To Law always left the evidence of~~
~~the statutes and Not shown on~~
Law cooperates in the publick service
much of the encomp you have left
the evidence of crattes falsehoods and
unshaken outputs.

~~That even future days may~~
~~Unsatisfactory Shoppy~~. That even
future days may be adopted with
prospects and happiness is the desire
with grace prid

Edward Parker

June 1833.

Dear Jos:

I was much gratified to learn by Mr. Van Buren's letter of May last, that you were then in good health and fine spirits: and that the States of Connecticut & N. Ireland had come over, by large majorities, to the support of your administration: and that elections, in that quarter of the Union were, pretty much, going in support of it - things will get right after a while, for truth, understood, in support of right, will prevail over the delusions of party-zeal and unfounded prejudice - however, the struggles now, and for the future, about high places among political aspirants, are, I have been, for some time, between themselves to settle, who, is to come first and most after your retirement at the end of your present term -

I habitually, and daily think of absent friends, and sometimes write, for the value of social intercourse, to inquire after them, or to communicate what I know of some absent friend, for the information of others, who, like myself, feel an interest about what concerns them - In this spirit, I ask, does the French gentleman who married the daughter of Major W. B. Lewis intend to reside in the U. S, or in France? - what is the present State of Mrs Eatons' health? we heard some time back, that she was supposed to be in a decline - Lieut Randolph uses hard words about Major Eaton: but the publication, long since, of the latter, shows a complete justification of himself in all the matters and things Randolphs' publication alludes to concerning Major Eaton courted; and from it, purity itself could not not be more disinterestedly pure, than Eatons' whole conduct in that affair was; and so, I more believe - as to any crime to pick between them, it would be, on the part of Eaton, if he should condescend to pick it, something like descending to the level of Sergiant Dunbaugh, of old - I have seen nothing more of Everets talks about Major Lewis' salt-lick purchase, levelled at you, as well as at him, since Lewis and Eaton picked the ticks off him in that affair: before that, he was madly pelted -

I regret the death of our old and venerated friends, John White, & Judge Overton - a few days ago, I heard of the death of several other well beloved friends of mine, & of yourself: to wit, that of old Capt Thomas Hardeman, & Josiah Nicol - that of my only & last brother, I. L. Blount, & that of my son in law, Doctor John T. Dabney, nephew of the late Lol. Charles Dabney, Virginia, of revolutionary worth & memory: these bereavements add to the long list, of like kind, I have experienced, & heretofore mentioned to you - am, now, the only survivor, male or female, of the immediate family of my father, once very numerous, and united in affection, as one - the whole of my own immediate family, together with the whole of that of my father in law, Major Baker, are gone to participate, as I hope and believe, in celestial bliss - I have, however, one Son in law, & five grand children still left as comforters to me; and comforters they are, of inestimable worth: and I still hold you, and Judge White as my adopted, long adopted brothers, for many good and friendly offices afforded me so far in life, & which, I have an abiding faith will continue & be reciprocated, thro' life - this, and your successes in usefulness, and merited attainments to high and many offices, have been, and will be, the continued themes of unexpressible joy to me; which I am now, & long since have been, & ever intend to be, in choice retirement, as a private citizen - In your last you mentioned the illness, at your house, of your Daughter; hope she has been restored to good health - I had like to have omitted, (but had not forgotten) that I have seen an account of Lieut Randolphs' brutal attack on you: fie on such conduct - I lament the death of John Randolph, what ever were they, - However, it is to be the fate of all to die; for after our course is ended here, we go from thence, to where, where, world; and I have always been so much of a Soldier, in that respect, as to consider it

to be my duty to be ready and willing to receive & to obey marching orders, tho' well attached to this good World and its blessings, and hence, am in no hurry to be off.

I have time (more under my command of late, than formerly,) to write often, but am aware that you have but little time to devote to letters of no more worth than mine can be - when business permits, hope to hear from you often, and am,

Your friend
Willie Blount

Andrew Jackson
President of the U.S.

Wills Esq.
7 Jennings

Private

Let the President
see this when
at Leisure

FREE

P. Duncan Esq. M. C. S.

Phila. July 15. 1833

Sir Mr. Reazin desires me
to inform you, your servant
Gustavus, has just arrived,
and will remain until the arri-
=val of the Presidents Carriage &
take it on with him, as also
the Pony. The Carriage has
been detained on acc of weather.
Mr. R. has been
confined to his Chamber for the

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P.

James Reside.

July 33

Resdt. Carriage and
Major D.s Porter

Maj.r A.t J.G.O.

Washington

D.r C.

(Private)

Montgomery Place Dec. 1st 1832

My dear Friend

We are leaving here the Delaware are
ready to sail I anticipated the visit. I have just received from
the Department of State, and immediately came up from New York
to conduct my family down in order to meet the boat to-morrow
: valuable here this or tuesday and will be ready to embark on
as the vessel is to move at.
I have lately been much in company with
many of our political friends from S. Carolina - and find them to
a man unitedly & determined in their opposition to the mad-
= cheivous designs of the agitators in that State some steps ought to
be taken by the General Government to save a counteracting
extinct storm in favor of the Union - they say that the spirit lately
are resolutely attached to National principles, that they are ready to move
any

The President

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Eligen in their Defence: but that they are [illegible] and that

the [illegible] regardless of all consequences are bound

to prevent them by all the means which their command of the

State Legislature will enable them to do. That the Ordinance will

[illegible] and in bloodshed & confusion

That to prevent this the most [illegible] will be to create

such a counter excitement as may [illegible] the friends of order a majority

[illegible] the State Legislature. This they think [illegible]

the establishment of a Navy yard at Charleston which they

say the public service requires [illegible] the more convenient

[illegible] of our Southern Squadrons. That operation it is believed

would add to the Union party in the City [illegible] strength as would

command the suspension of [illegible] that the [illegible] & influence

of the City would produce a change in the Counties and render the

exercise of the known powers [illegible] Another measure which they

[illegible] recommend is the appointment of a person

The Post received

from one of the Slave holding States to the post [illegible] for the
[illegible]
Cabinet or other important place at home for they think
that a foreign mission would have no Effect The opposition
came from People who wish for the Office themselves and when
entitled to the great consideration & the important [illegible] complete pa-
cification of the South to the happiness & permanency of the union
have induced me to repeal them to you —

as this may be the last time before
I have the honor that I shall have the honor to address you. I pray you
my dear General to receive my grateful acknowledgments for all
your kindness to me and above all for your invaluable friendship
to me and to mine. in praying you to [illegible] it to me. I add
with the almost certainty that it will be my part
effort to [illegible] it by the most affectionate attach-
ment to your person & the grateful discharge
of

of the publick Duties, you have entrusted to me

Edw Livingston

Nashville Tennessee

August 4th 1833

My dear Sir;

Your letter of the 15th of July came to hand by due course of mail, and should have been replyed to sooner, but I was desirous to see and consult with Doctor Henry and General White in relation to the circumstances which gave rise to the opinion that the watch word and counter-sign of the British army, on the morning of the 8th of January 1815. were "Beauty and Booty". Those gentlemen and myself agree that the first knowledge we had in relation to the subject was obtained from a letter written by Judge Poindexter, and published in a news paper at Washington Mississippi, which was received at the encampment about ten days after the battle. I recollect that some of my men found one or two orderly books of the enemy which I think were handed to you at Head Quarters; but what they contained I do not remember at this distant day, though afterwards I heard it repeatedly said that the order containing the watch word and countersign was found in orderly books taken on the battle ground as stated by Major Eaton in his life of Jackson. I have examined every book and paper in my possession on the Orleans campaign, but am unable to find a single word in relation to the subject.

For some years after the battle of New Orleans I entertained the belief that an officer like Sir Edward Packenham who had rendered such important services to his King and Country could not have given to his army the watch words and countersigns attributed to him. But after the

subject had been mentioned from year to year in almost every news paper in the United States and by Mr Cobbett in England, without contradiction. I was inclined to think that the imputation was not wholly without foundation. I wish I could be more explicit, but I have said all I can remember.

Most sincerely
Your friend
Wm Carroll

His Excellency
Andrew Jackson
President of the United States
Washington City

Gov. Cass &
Gen. Lewis
to be consulted
on the subject
matter to be re-
ferred.

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(Private)

New York August 10 1783

My Dear General

I have been here two Days

waiting for the Ships to be ready, since my Return

that I should be at my Post this delay has given me

much uneasiness although I did not come to Day after my

appointment I could not have avoided it time to remove that

against the unaccountable postponement of the Proposition

for our Treaty... Mr Mc Lane had given me some hope of Con

versing with him and receiving your further instructions

since the last account from France, but he has not had

it in his Power to come here, and to gratify me any Delay by

communicating me to you here in Washington - The Spanish Minister

of

the instructions I already have will enable me I believe
to adapt my conduct to the present position of affairs -

Capt Bellard informed me that he will sail
on Monday which I hope he may be enabled to do as
every detention when you are in complete readiness is
disagreeable - Expecting ever more my dear General
the assurance of my grateful & sincere attachment I have
the honour to be

Most respectfully

Your Friend & Hble

Edwd Livingston

Private -

Livingston
Newyork August
10th 1833

16th 1833 A 9

C Livingston

Note ... The intrusion of the lawless white men upon the Creek Indians, committing violence and outrage against their persons, property, in open violation of the late treaty made with that tribe by the full consent of the delegation of the State of Alabama and executed in the presence of three of its representatives, who become witnesses to the same, and the execution of the laws, was found to be unavoidable. Duty, and a due regard to the solemn oath of office, required that those unlawful intruders who were committing these outrages, should desist therefrom, upon the peril of the severest punishment of the treaty and of the laws. Should they resist, they would be rendered liable to the penalties of the laws of the United States for resistance of the execution of the laws by the military force employed for the purpose. Should they not only refuse to remove, but threaten to oppose force, the military would be justified in repelling force by force. Should they commit any act of violence upon the persons or property of the Indians, they would be liable to the penalties of the laws of the State of Alabama, and the military force employed would be justified in arresting them and delivering them over to the civil authority for punishment. Should they not only refuse to remove, but threaten to oppose force, the military would be justified in repelling force by force. Should they commit any act of violence upon the persons or property of the Indians, they would be liable to the penalties of the laws of the State of Alabama, and the military force employed would be justified in arresting them and delivering them over to the civil authority for punishment.

fled to the woods to make his escape
detachment pursuing overtook
him, and when on the point of shooting
the officer of the detachment with
drawn seeing the danger to which
his commander was exposed, shot
our Indian. The marshals orders were
to prevent the Indians who had offended
from leaving their country and were
not to molest Indians returning to their
homes. When all entered
the troops were withdrawn
upon the land of the Government
should be removed agreeable to the
stipulations of the treaty, without
disturbance.

The Governor of Alabama has ad-
dressed a letter to the President and
complained of the power of the Govern-
ment, to remove the intruders
by force and in his proclamation
tells these intruders "that the order of the
Secretary of War, instructs the Marshal
of the Southern District of Alabama to
remove all white persons from the Territo-
ry held by the Creek Indians, as a violation
of the Constitution of the United States.
a palpable and indefensible usurpation
of the acknowledged rights of the State
of Alabama, and in its tendency-

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authority inherent in every free and hopeful
portion of Government" and does further
in his said proclamation declare to urge
these actions & other ~~& other~~ certainty
of the State to use and dispose the
above reservation from the Lands belonging
United States. The Executive believing
the very reverse of what the Govt. of
declaration in this proclamation to be
has declared to be the United States: in the
2d Section of the Act entitled "An act conferring
upon the Governor power to dispose of, and
make all needful rules and regulations
respecting the territory or other property
belonging to the United States;" and
and congress having made rules by
her Act of 1807. and by the Treaty
with the Creek Indians, of 1st June 1826
by all the duties now from
Goods, that all intruders
shall be removed from the
Government of the U.S. or to be "Just comply
Therein named. The President thereupon
issued his proclamation
of the 4th of July 1829. and further
ordered & required the
Marshal of the District of Ga.
to remove from the
Territory all persons
residing thereon, having
not complied with
the terms prescribed, for
the purchase of Lands by
Lots in the Cherokee
Land by Lottery, and the
execution of these
Laws of Congress by

rules prescribed by the constitution
that of the crime of Piracy may be defined and the pro-
per penalty annexed to the offence
by Special enactments by Congress
and Defining the jurisdiction to
try them.

Sept 17 1833

Inclosed by letter from Lewis & Hamilton #

+436

The Power being given, it is the duty of the Execu
tive to see that the Deposits are secured in
such ways as to prevent the U. S. Bank
from resorting to the injurious Measures
the Suspension of the State Banks, or the
public suffering. This was considered the
duty of the Executive Government under
Washington & Hamilton & and from
the Flagrous conduct pursued by the
present Bank this duty is
more imperious on the Executive
the reasons more urgent & better
for opposing from the efforts of the
Govt. & directors of its opposition
of its funds to

the duty of the Executive is to see
the laws executed for the prosperity &
benefit of all & not for the funds The
Revenue is drawn from the people
for the benefit & prosperity of the
whole community & not intended
for the exclusive benefit of the
United States of the U. States B.
to be used to enrich the States B.
& keep the commercial world & the
community at large, when this
can be provided by depositing part
of the public funds in the State Banks

We are authorized to announce that the President after a full and careful consideration of the various questions involved in the present employment of the Bank of the United States as a fiscal agent of the Government in the future collection disbursement of the public funds, has decided that that institution is worthy the confidence of the Government: and that by the first of October next if not sooner the present deposits will be taken to aid effect this the Great institution the agency which has been selected performed by the Bank of the United States

Pieces sent back
with the Clothes of the
90th

My dear Ed Goshen orange County
Sept 22 1844

Upon examining a bundle of papers
in my trunk this morning I was
astonished to find that I had neglected
to return the enclosed to you & now
hasten to do so. Be assured that
the people many whom are with
you in Ky and & the Banks, & that
those who calculate on the
different state of things will, in

Mr and, he respectfully observed -

Remains the opportunity

Yours Friend

M Van Buren

Mr. Van Buren
to
Gen. Jackson
22d Sept 1833
People with Mine on Bank
Bank &c

The Land bill

The following are reasons why I return it without my approval

1st — This bill violates the compact made between the several states making the general Government, and the United States owners of the waste and unappropriated land, not of a part of the expenses of the war." To remove this burden to a federal union, Congress in 1780, recommended to the States to cede a portion of their territory "for the common benefit of the United States" and the States of New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Virginia & North Carolina complied with this request. The words employed by the States - "for the benefit of the U. States" were understood to mean the same thing - to pay the expences of the war. This was the inducement to the States, in making the cessions, & ceded their vacant boundaries, & added as a pledge for the payment of the debts of the war. most of they expences

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were made before the adoption of the present Constitution, on the recommendation of Congress, for the purpose of sinking the public debt? What debt could be more truly the debt of the Union than a debt expressly incurred in the prosecution of a war undertaken at the recommendation of Congress, and for the payment of which the faith of the Union was pledged? This bill applies it to an entirely different object, and therefore violates the compact upon which the pensions were made. There still remains the whole debt of the war, the whole revolutionary pensions.

2d. This bill is unequal and unjust. It raises a fund out of the people at large, for the purpose of discharging a debt due from the States only. The debt of the several States ought to be assumed by the United States agreeable to their federal numbers and thereby throws upon the people an additional tax of three millions of dollars to pay the interest of this revolutionary war debt, with all the various Indian claims due, to the various States. These States have their funds, and keep up their taxes for the purpose of paying the interest of their debts, and in both instances the people, particularly to the Eastward States who are poor, pay more than their proportion of taxes. The wealth of the nation is to be drawn from the hardy yeomanry amongst the best citizens.

* To the Union & the States, & the people.

3.d This bill is unconstitutional—
There is no power vested in Congress
to establish colonies beyond the
seas, or to employ the funds of
the nation to effect such objects
or to create surplus for the
purpose of dividing it among
the States— So far as this bill
authorises there objects it is
unconstitutional and void
If any surplus
That a tariff cannot be laid, but a surplus
must casually arise it was intended by the framers of
such constitution that Congress should
=mend to congress to establish by law, the
constitution permitting, some mode
by which this surplus
might be restored to the
people, and if congress do
not possess the constitutio
=nal power to make by law
a just distribution of it among the
the States, that the constitution be amend
=ed to grant that power, so that no surplus
should remain in the Treasury or
a corrupting source for Legislation.
It follows as a just sequitur, that if Congress
has not the power by Law under the consti
=tution, without this amendment, to distribute the surplus casually arising under
a tariff imposed with an eye solely to
the economical wants of the government,
that the constitution prohibits the Legis=
=lature for the sole purpose of creating a fund
to be distributed amongst the States.

see Gordon—404
for virginia 411
N.C. 414
Georgia
Expenses

441

3. Therefore believing that Congress would act
of the compact with the States making the expen-
and the whole States. That it is unequal, un
to take and unjust to the said States, as well
as the whole people of the U. States, that they
should be taxed, or [redacted] the Congress should
from time to time, pledge, to create the
necessity of contracting debts to carry
on the war to the prejudice of the States. That it is
unreasonable & unjust, & contrary
the part of the funds pledged for the pay
debt of the said States to other States
a unjust to [redacted] burning up a
fostering foreign colonies, & on whole
a fund for distribution among
the States, and throwing burdens on the
[redacted]

States -
Virginia ceded vast territory in 1784 -
Relinquished - in 1789 -
Georgia not until - - 1802 -
Newyork Connecticut, Mapachusets & So Carolina
also ceded previous to 1789 theirs,
The language employed in the report is "for the benefit of
the States" or "for the use & benefit of the U. States." The
granting States included.
See Gordons digest for Virginia, page 404, Additions
for No Carolina - - do - 411 - 416
Georgia - - - do 414

Gordon on page 479 remarks

"objections were made to the
articles of confederation because a portion of
the territory within bounds of the States was
not appropriated as a common fund "for the
expenses of the war". To remove this barrier to
a federal union, Newyork in 1780 authorised a
report sent on the 6th of September 1780 congress
had recommended the States to cede a portion of
their territory "for the common benefit
of the union", & in january following Virginia
made her cession. The States which owned no lands
urged & inserted on these cessions for the pur-
pose of meeting "the expenses of the war". The
words employed on the acts of cession were for
the benefit of the union. For the
States we must be understood to mean the
same things - to pay the expenses of the war.
This was the understanding to Virginia No 6. &
Georgia to defend their boundaries, & to cede them
waste land for a pledge for the debts of the war
Most of these cessions were made before 1789 before
our present government was formed. The

cepsion of N.Carolina was in the year
1789. At this time the debts of the war, were
unadjusted. It was not until 1790 that any
legislative provisions were made respecting
them.

For the purpose of securing harmony
amongst the States, the congress for the conse-
=deration solicited a surrender of Lands owned
by the large States, that harmony might be
preserved, and that the debts of the Government
might be paid. The States responded to the sen-
=timent, and made their grants to conform
to it. The future object was that some agreeable
provision might be made for the pay-
=ment of the then controuled debts of the
country; and in a spirit of kind feeling the
Lands were surrendered for this purpose.
If any doubt could arise upon this subject
the language of North Carolina solves the diffi-
=culty. That State says. those Lands are ceded
"for the use & benefit of the united States
=N.Carolina exclusive according to their general
charge & expenditure. What charge & what ex-
=penditure did North Carolina refer to? To the
war charge & expenditure certainly, for to
nothing else could the terms State &c
the State of N.Carolina, in the preamble of the
cession says, Whereas the congress of the united
States have repeatedly & earnestly recommended
to the [redacted] States owning vakant lands to
make a cession of them for the purpose of-

preserving harmony & to extinguish the public debt
ever. See Gordons Digest page 408.

From these facts & circumstances may it not
be doubted whether Congress be limited and that
the States agreed to & made the expenses as far as
they were made, avowedly for the purpose
of paying off the war debts of the Revolution.
As the States disputed the propriety of having
the expenses made thereby to create a "common
fund for the expenses of the war" and as the
fund proposed was exceeded by the common
benefit of the States" It is a just inference that
the "benefit" that was intended, was the pay:
:ment of the debts of the war.

But N.6. & Georgia say, that the land so ceded
shall be for the benefit of the States exclusively,
& for no other use or purpose whatever. Can
these words create any necessary interest
in these States, I cannot think they do, as to
any right of soil. None such was intended
to be acquired. It is nothing more than a direction
how the funds should be employed. The fee &
the soil are absolutely conveyed without reserve,
and the States are forever from claiming any
former rights of them to be revived. The last purpose
are "for the common benefit" to pay the debts of
the war. These being paid, if then the lands can be
applied to no other purpose, it follows that they
must remain waste & uncultivated & unimproved.
Who shall claim them? The granting States
cannot, for they have retained to themselves no

such right, they cannot be sold or given away for
that would change the terms of the grant without
authority. There appears to be a single purpose
(The ability of the work to be performance now,
may be very
not fully completed & ended. See the conditions
on which the offer is made, and the promises
for new States being admitted into the Union
and the mode pointed out to be observed. And it
appears to me under a full view of the whole
subject and a common sense construction
of the terms & conditions of the cession and
the provisions made therein
for the admission of new States to be formed
out of the Territory ceded, that the States in
which the conditions, there
can well claim the sovereign right to
dispose of them, as the lands have
not been pledged by agreements with
the Indians, or otherwise for other purposes. These are the grounds, that have been
taken, and when the preamble of the constitu-
tion of Tennessee is admitted to speaking this
particular claim, and admitted into the
union with that declaration of right of
which will may be considered the enactment
that will be found among the States
on this subject.

Duties which accrued on French Wines Imported during the year 1833.

At duties under the Treaty

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Red Wine in Casks .... @ | 6 ct | 1.370.407 gls | $ | 82.224.42 |
| Other do in do ..... " | 10 " | 278.943 " | " | 27.894.30 |
| Wine in bottles ..... " | 22 " | 255.469 " | " | 56.218.13 |
| | | 1.904.819 " | " | 166.336.85 |

at duties under the act of 1832 — 2d Sec. after 5 March 1834

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Red Wine in casks | @ 3 ct | 1.370.407 gls | $ | 41.112.21 |
| Other do in do | 5 " | 278.943 " | " | 13.947.15 |
| Wine in bottles | 11 " | 255.469 " | " | 28.109.07 |
| | | 1.904.819 " | " | 83.168.43 |

at duties under the act of 24th May 1828.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Red Wine in casks | @ 9 ct | 1.370.407 gls | $ | 137.040.70 |
| Other do in do | 15 " | 278.943 " | " | 41.841.45 |
| Wine in bottles | 30 " | 255.469 " | " | 76.640.70 |
| | | 1.904.819 " | " | 255.522.85 |

## Exports to France in 1893.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Domestic produce | Cotton | Value £ | 8.845.357 |
| | Tobacco | " | 692.416 |
| | Rice | " | 453.628 |
| | Pearl Ashes | " | 284.896 |
| | Other Articles | " | 530.284 |
| | | Total | 10.806.583 |
| Articles of foreign origin &c | | | 2.965.638 |
| | | Total Value | 13.772.221 |

Duties which would accrue on certain articles Imported from France during the year 1833, under the act of 1824 1828. 1832, the act of 1833 declaring such goods free of duty.—

| Articles | Value | Duties under the acts of | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1824 & 28 | 1832 | 1833 |
| Silks | 6.352.301 | 1.270.440 | 317.615 | free |
| Silk mixed goods | 227.198 | 75.734 | 7.573 | do |
| Worsted stuffs | 610.532 | 152.633 | 61.053 | do |
| Linens | 100.616 | 25.154 | 15.092 | do |
| Fruits | 115.347 | 47.010 | free | do |
| Dolls | 7.405.986 | 1.570.971 | 401.333 | — |

| | 1824 & 1828 | 1832 | 1833 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rate of duty on Silks | 20. per ct | 5. per ct | free |
| Silk mixed do | 33⅓ " | 10 " | do |
| Worsted stuffs | 25 " | 10 " | do |
| Linens | 25 " | 15 " | do |
| Fruits Almonds | 3 cts lb | free | do |
| Raisins box | 4 " " | do | do |
| Prunes | 4 " " | do | do |
| Currants | 3 " " | do | do |

Value of Imports from France in 1833

| | |
|---|---|
| Free Goods | $ 619.867 |
| Adval ocem do | 10.749.819 |
| Specific Articles | 2.061.992 |
| Dolls | 13.431.678 |

Duties on Coins Silk to
Imposed from
Clearance in 1833

Jany 28th 1834

Dear Sir.

Your own representation of the manner the U.S. bank affairs were conducted is sufficient to convince every honest man, who will lay his prejudices aside & who would not upturn Heaven and Earth to be President of the U.S. whether the people propose him or not, that the course pursued with respect to a removal of the Deposites was wise, just, and not only necessary but indispensible for the value of correctness and a due regard to the public interest, as well as in relation to the freedom and purity of an exercise of the elective franchise - Van Buren will keep those other men from being next President -

The Memorial to the Senate and House of Reps by the 4 Directors of the Bank against the bank proceedings is the most complete exposé of those unwarrable proceedings I have ever seen, and gives the hardest blows to get over, that any act of arbitrary men ever rec<sup>d</sup> - it is complete in their own defence, and for the able stand they have made in support of the public interest and in support of the rights of the community those 4 directors merit the thanks of every good citizen and of Congress - I was not deceived in Duane -

I see that Major Lee is said to be at Paris engaged in writing the life of Napoleon - I did not before know what had become of him - and it affords me great pleasure to understand that his work will not only approach nearer to accuracy than the biographies of Napoleon have hitherto attained, but that it is expected to notice the principal errors, and in a critical manner, run into by Sir Walter Scott - The reading of a few pages of Scott's work convinced me of the propriety of not reading the work thro' & I laid it on the shelf there to remain for me - I only regret he has not turned to on Major Lee's examination of his errors - have a great desire to see Major Lee's life of that great man, but unless it be thro' your mention to him that I wish to obtain a copy of it, I know not how to get one, unless it be republished in the U. S: will you, when writing to him, request that he will send me a copy, to your care? if his work is not expected to be republished in the U. S -

I was afraid that those Yankees, when you went to New England, would kill you with their distressing attentions, as to the fatigue you must necessarily undergo in acting up to your nature as a polite gentleman and - hope you are in health, as is.

your friend
Willie Blount

Andrew Jackson
President of the U. S.

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Gen. Bloomfield
to answer Col.
Major Lee's letter
to send a few copies
of this work, the
Life of Napoleon
A. L.

Washington. January 31.st 1834.

Dear Sir

I rec.d this morning the inclosed letter from Washington Barrow Esq.r, of Nashville. It will explain the objects of this communication.

Although, sir, I am not a representative of Tennessee, yet, having resided there and Mr. Barrow having been a friend & acquaintance of mine there, I take the liberty of thus recommending him for the office which he seeks, in the event contemplated by his letter. I presume it is entirely unnecessary for me to say any thing of the good character & qualifications of Mr. Barrow to you, who must have known him & his relations & standing in life well. I think, sir, he would do more honor to the office than the office would to him.

With sentiments of the highest regard
Your friend & humble servt
Henry H. Vine

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To)

The Presidents of the U. States

Washington city

D. C.

(Private)

Paris 30 March 1784

Mysour Embt

a News paper forwarded to me from London

by Mr Bell you were so prospero as to receive my message of the 26 of February with
the accompanying documents, among them I was at first concerned to find my letters
published at full length before I heard the effect they might have on the debates
relative of the Chamber of Deputies who met on the day the papers arrived & how
soured the report of the Committee solemnly for the public sense in the
public opinion seems to have taken on that occasion. and as you will see
by the papers the measure and not the contrivance the object of attack. and I think
I may now venture to congratulate you on the prospect of a prompt and favorable
conclusion of the great question between the two countries In which I forgot also
to mention the favorable sentiments I have made of my feelings in answering them. until the
receipt of the formal despatches by the Courier of the
close of the business. altho' I am not but understand by the Comptroller
published instructions I have [illegible] that you would have been better pleased with
my conduct had I accepted my passports when they were offered. the duty
& the opportunity they afforded
of explaining the nature of our claims, of removing
prejudices and showing the true consequence of the rupture which must inevitably
have happened upon the discussion of that very delicate subject. and I
am sure if an appeal by you would have caused me your unqualified approbation
I do not complain of the publication of my letters in extenso
I am

450 -57

Tuesday I know we would not have been informed what some very
good news... but I am not correct from you that how it has had an injurious
effect; as on Saturday passing through the Opposition for declaring Speaker
which may be the very large majority by which the Bill was opposed to pass
on an personally. and indeed on our Diplomatic agents generally by making
all these with them as have occasion to treat upon publicly viewed as their
commencement with ease. It however perhaps encouraged all from the Prince
of our Government. The Discussion being fixed for the first week
I hope by the Recess of the 16th to announce the passing of the Bill, and as the
Amendments of the Lords indemnifying will by that time have arrived I shall
propose to close them.

The Duke de Broglie with whom I have always enjoyed
lived to be on a footing of personal friendship confirmed me last night
in the Opinion I have expressed, that although the majority might be
lessened should get still some unpublished change took place
the Bill would certainly pass: and hence the national funds may suffer
from the effects I think even the Ministers must be convinced
the utility that the first check for repeal of us could have produced
this result: and hence they may perhaps ask your Majesty they
are subject to sit for the redemption of the National faith.

I am with the greatest respect

Dear Sir

Your Friend & Servt

Edm Burghersh

A. J. Donelson to F. P. Blair, Apr. 22, 1834.
Printed in the Washington Globe, Apr. 24, 1834.

Ac. 1852



"of those bodies may require it, it may be
"caused by them", ~~substituted for~~ the word
"caused" was substituted for "occasioned" which was obviously
the word required by the sense and structure of
the sentence.

2d. In page 48 in the sentence "This clause
having been made for the express purpose of
declaring the sense of Congress, that the President
ceased the power of removal from the constitution,
the act as it stood has always been considered
"as a full admission of the right of the Legislature
on this important part of the American constitution"
the word "expression" was substituted for "admission"
as being more appropriate to the idea intended
to be conveyed. This was also the case +

3d. In page 55 in the sentence "The Legislature

power may undoubtedly lend him and the President by any law they may think proper to enact: they may direct "in what place particular portions of the public property shall be kept and for what reason "it shall be removed, as they may deem best suited "for the army or navy shall be kept in particular "stores: and it will be the duty of the President "to see that the law is faithfully executed - Yet "will the custody remain in the Executive "department of the Government;" the word "money" was substituted for "property" as being called for by the context and being obviously more suitable "to the idea of the President.

+ For the first sentence of the paragraph, page 84. beginning with "The dangerous tendency of the doctrine which denies to the President the

"power of superseding deciding and controlling the
"Secretary of the Treasury, in like manner with the
"other Executive officers, would soon be manifest
"in practice, were the doctrine to be established"

The word "removing" was substituted for "controlling"
because it was considered as more fully meeting
the idea of the President, as the sentence stood
the word "controlling" imported no other idea
than the word "superseding and deciding";
whereas the power of "removing" was also
claimed on the one hand and denied on the
other.

The suggestion of the alteration in page 60
of the word "the Secretary" for "his Secretary"
was dictated simply by a wish to make the

paper transmitted to the Senate & correspond with
the duplicate retained by the President and with
the publication from the latter which appeared in
the Globe. In the duplicate retained by the
President the words read originally "the Lieutenant"
and not "his Lieutenant" in this paragraph -
a disagreement which may well have escaped
the most careful comparison of the two
papers, especially as it was not perceived that
there was any difference between the two
terms. In the duplicate, as well as in
the publication in the Globe, the expression
"his Lieutenant" occurs in the succeeding
paragraph - in which last paragraph I
did not suggest any variation of the words

"his Secretary" but they not remain there
when Sewell to the Senate on Friday,
the day after the delivery of the message. I
carried with me a memorandum of the
errors then discovered, fully expecting to find
that they would not be found to exist in
the paper which had been transmitted to
the Senate; but yet, if they should, considering
them as merely verbal and unimportant,
I was not sensible of any impropriety in
suggesting this correction to the Secretary of
the Senate. The suggestion was made in
the presence of Mr Rusk & several members of
the Senate, and the fact, that the errors
were ascertained, was stated and explained

at least one member of the Senate.

to the Secretary in the Senate chamber, in the course of the day, and before the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the subject. On Friday suggested corrections were entered in pencil by the Secretary, leaving the original words untouched, and the propriety of adopting them left entirely to his discretion should the Senate decide to enter the proper on their journal.

I trust that there will be seen in the motives for this explanation a sufficient apology for laying it before the public Senate, as not only due to the Senate but to myself

I am very respectfully &c

Your obedient servant

A Donelson

Hermitage May th 25th 1834

My Dear Father,

I have been a little
negligent for some days past in not
writing you, it was owing to a fear
of distressing you with the indisposition of Sarah the
first of her — Sarah took a little cold
which produced a fever inflamation of
her breast but thank God she is now
nearly well & I hope will be quite well
in a few days — Our Son is quite well & grows
finely & so does Rachel — The crop has
improved our Cotton is good & clean, & has been
replanted two fields by standing a furrough
near the old & cutting both stand, the prospects
are now much better, as we have fine

growing weather we have had 7 hard posts upon our Cotton B in last month, & the rest in this — every thing is very backward — our Corn looks well & is growing finely — but for the Cotton I have almost despaired — still I think we will make half crops — if not very good ones, but we must be careful & work our cotton well — I hope [illegible] do authorise, I shall open [illegible] in the 1st part of this month for $600 — and a day or two ago for $1460 — I have paid up Hill — & have his receipt — with my first note to him — His receipt is worded thus — Rec'd of A. J. H. (in part for the first instalment) the Sum of $6000 for a certain tract of land N Called St Hunters Hill place, purchased by Hill from H. Baldwin &c which up by hand and seal this 14th day of May 1834 — Signed H. R. W. H —

I have been thinking my Father, before I got
hard run, he had better sell the place
again, Mr. James Sanders will buy it I know
no doubt for he told me the other day
he felt disposed to buy it — what say you
to it — I have paid off nearly
all our home debts & then except Judge
Bentons note paid & the ballance of Pearsons
(the only deposits for) I will settle all
acts — all rights well — the colts
& Mares fat & doing well, the rest growing
finely — Sarah will write you
soon, I hope in a few days — She & the
Children desire their love & kiss — with
our kindest regards to all with you,
M. & Mrs. W. Write if you come two or 3
weeks a go for home — I pray God to
protect & preserve you & all your

difficulties trying to cheat the people as
far as I can learn, are indignant at the
treachery & corruption, & can answer for Tenn
at all events, you will see the triumphant
& just defeat of corruption will be put down —
Take care of yourself my dear Father —
God bless you & may you soon adjourn
that we may soon have you among
your delighted friends at Hermitage —
Your affectionate
Andrew Jackson jr

PS
I have to relate the melancholy news
of the death of my poor old uncle Daniel Donelson
He died on Friday night last & was buried on
yesterday evening at the old place — near
William Donelsons He died of old age & went
of calmly — I will write soon again —

Ac 1852.

Genl A. Jackson

1834 To Rich Davis

July 7th To 1 Roundabout ——— 1.25

" " 2 Pantaloons ——— 2.50

" " 2 Shirts 62½ —— 1.25

$5.00

Rec Payt. for Rich Davis

J. Plymouth

457

2 Boots rec'd
1 clothes for Hepsa
July. 8. 1824

Treasury Department. 18th. July 1834

Sir,

I forwarded yesterday copies of my correspondence with the Biddle directors touching the refusal to pay the dividends. Nothing new has occurred since. Mr. Cheves is expected to-day. He has gone East to arrange about his new loans of foreign capitalists which the Stockholders have forced him to make. Mr. Biddle has his money to his foreign friends and will exhibit he will speculate largely with Bills of Exchange drawn by the Bank on the

Barings, when it has a deficit now of over three millions.
The rest of it will go to Speculators & Speculations in Stocks
& State loans. I trust our friends & the selected banks
will be on their guard, as the Bank will continue
its arts & collect again, whenever it can think time
a chance of producing political effect. These
subjects will be well looked after in the Globe
this Summer. The indignation is great at the
course pursued by the Bank about the dividends
and no apologies or vindications have yet appeared.
The balances, I am told, in the Branch here to
the credit of the Un. States. Is it best to use it?
Mr. Forsyth promised to inform you about the course
pursued in refusing Mr. Elmaker a seat as the
Government Director. I think he had better not
resign or take any decisive measure, but keep
up his claim & protest & hold the Bank
in the wrong.
There is a vacancy by Mr Howard's
resignation, which you can at any time fill.

In relation to the mint I know every thing in a
particular and have taken precautions to prevent
any delay in the enumeration in the new carriage.

Some of the Deputy Marshals have received my circular
as to providing themselves with gold for the pensioners
from the State of this name on hand over $100.000 in
gold. I am proceeding expeditiously as can be with safety
in selecting more banks at the proper points & in
effecting arrangements & remittances for currency
among them all. The deposit bill which passed
the House of Repts. will be considered my general
guide on this subject, though in some respects I
shall have to make temporary modifications when
the money collected is smaller amount & the
transfers required, nothing [illegible] the returns from all
the related banks look well & the country seems prosperous
in spite of fate. Biddle & Co --

I send, that all the

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Appropriations for the year will probably amount

to about ——— $20.000.000

At the end of last year old & outstanding
ones to be paid this year existed of about $005.000.000

$25.000.000

The outstanding debts from the 4th of
July last year which I wished to
pay this year of about $5.000.000

$30.000.000

Making in all about

To meet this we had on hand in the
Treasury 1st. Jany. 1834 about — $9.000.000

Of the appropriations this year, at least
they were made so late - there will be
not called for - about ——— 08.000.000

Our Revenue to the 1st. of July
has been about — ——— 00.000.000

Notwithstanding the Decrease of the deposits
&c. the next half year it will
probably equal ——— 10.000.000

$37.000.000

This will leave us a surplus on hand next Jany.

of at least seven millions. I feel very confident

that our condition will be better, rather than

worse than this afternoon.

I am satisfied, also, that the Secretary will meet promptly all our calls on them

and that they must transfers, creating any

expense to the Banks or the Public, will be

required - certainly not over the millions in

amount for all & that chiefly from Mobile and

Natchez ....

Some of the debt has been redeemed seven

fourths of more is expected daily -

The affairs of the new Bridge will go on

to a favorable result without delay, or much difficulty

I the other old cases of Franklin have no.

Brevin's case - I have examined & decided

to report back to Congress & also his

chooses to remain the longer of them, which he made
before the Act of Congress passed & on the faith
of which it passed -

Thur. 7 March 11th day -

Thursday he has taken time to consider & has returned
to Newyork - If he remains there, what
your advice as to the acceptance of them?

Yesterday - & Mr. Forsyth for a few
days to Philadelphia - I have agreed to take
the Treasury Depts. a few weeks, if it becomes
necessary -

The Vice President started for Harpers
Ferry last Tuesday & is today at Baltimore.
Mr. Lacy accompanied him & returned here
last evening - I send herewith the
Standard, that you may see a very long
& able letter and hope you

will not trouble yourself as to a reply any further than any useful hint or fruitless matters may occur to you as worth communicating; but that you will direct your mind & body both from labour & enjoy the society of your old neighbours & friends —

With my best regards to all your family

I remain, Sir, very
Respectfully Yours
Levi Woodbury

Hon. Andrew Jackson.
Nashville, Tenn.

Levi W. Woodbury

18th July.

1834

Wilmington 19th July 1834

Dear Sir,

It is some days since the death of your Porter of Michigan reached this city, and you will undoubtedly have been appriz'd of it before you receive this letter. As much, you will be overwhelmed with applications for this situation, yet I cannot resist the inclination to call your attention to Mr. Gilpin of Philadelphia. Of his qualifications and the excellence of his character there can be no doubt, and to all who know him, of whatever political party, his appointment cannot be otherwise than unexceptionable. Independent of these considerations, something seems to be due to those who have been martyrs in the cause of the country against the Bank; and by promoting them opportunity offers, the justice of the administration will be exhibited and encouragement held out to others not to shrink from duty through fear of neglect in this arduous struggle. From these considerations, I ardently hope it may be found consistent with the public interest, to give Mr. Gilpin this appointment.

You will have heard of the result of the Bank in raising on the public dividends and its determination again to extend its business. While the Foreign presents it to the country as little better than a public robber,

the latter is a direct confession of the entire falsehood of all the pretences for oppressing the country heretofore practised by it, and of all the declamation of its remonstrances, in Congress and out. While I look upon the corrupt establishment with detestation and loathing, I cannot but feel some degree of exultation in seeing it compelled so soon to acknowledge its own dishonesty and confirm the aggravated charges of duplicity and fraud on the people which have been made against it. And, Sir, I most heartily congratulate you on the success which has followed your firmness, and feel happy myself that I have not been mistaken in the opinion I have expressed generally in relation to the effect of the removal of the deposites, and that our countrymen have yet virtue and courage enough to enable them to resist the allurements of Bank facilities, and the terrors of Bank power.

I see that a large sum of money is about to be loaned to the Chickasaws (I believe) for the sale of certain lands, and it is said they have selected you as their agent to invest them in productive stocks. I know nothing of the extent of that business; but it has occurred to me, that you must necessarily employ a sub-agent to attend to that matter. If so, and if it be compatible with your views and

my station, I would gladly undertake that subagency;
and if the increase be sufficient, would resign the
place I now hold. A more active life is essential
to my health, and if I do not change my habits,
probably my days will be cut short materially.
Excuse me for making this suggestion, and do not
on this account change in the least degree any plan
you may have matured. I wish it to be considered,
only in the event of your not having digested
any plan for the performance of that service.
My family are quite well. With the exception
of two evenings this week, my health has been
excellent for near a month.

With the highest respect
Your friend &
Amos Kendall

Gen. Andrew Jackson.

The Vice President.

Nyork July 22nd 1834

My dear Sir

As the subject may possibly miss your
on your mind I think it proper to ~~write~~ it to
you. I hope you will excuse me
which it takes of the subject. They have given great
satisfaction in this quarter, & cannot fail of effect.
The ground that has it in truth a question
between Aristocracy & Democracy, cannot be
too often or too forcibly impressed upon the mind
of the people. It requires constant vigilance to
track the journ[illegible] under any thing like subjection.
You have done more to expose it than
any, but they all your predecessors &
Mr. Van Buren will be before long
the Lords as I have before told you
will not forgive you for it hereafter.

Mr. Gallatin

Mr. Gallatin is at the last evidence
of your Theodosy, & the highest compliment
that can be paid to your patriotism. Pendent
Monroe came into his second term the last
remaining [illegible] my friend Gov Yates
opportunity to [illegible] complimented them on a similar
incident in his life applied, yes, to my G. & I
must out Herod Herods. Even common candy
that enjoyed the last semblance of
freedom is kept in contempt by those
unacquainted principle, this
[illegible] principle to [illegible] degrees.
both
The course you have taken will draw down upon
you present hatred from the enemies of freedom,
but what is more valuable, it will secure
your [illegible] the [illegible] of posterity.

friends, more to the advancement of Virtue &
Literature to come.

I have witnessed to serve as
as I have found among Booksellers
where & particularly in Philadelphia.
Their kindness to me was great, as most
Client. The correspondence between Bridle
& the Merchants, in which he promises them
Literal indulgences in future, has produced
a wonderful effect upon them — in the
conduct of the Banks. Its conformity to
the advice you gave them, to apply
to Bridle is in many bodies produced, &
the offer in many of them.
The question to be taken was to make it
the Banks but not yet determined to take
them & it. a better union was never found.
We have for a long time kept in

painful

Washington 25th July 1834

My Dr Gust:

By the time this letter gets to Nashville you will have reached in all probability the Hermitage in good health, I hope, and without the occurrence of any accident to yourself or traveling companions. Yes, my dear Sir, in a very few days from this date you will once more repose upon the bosom of your own family and breathe the fresh and pure air of your own "dear Home"; and, to the other delights of the Hermitage, you will have the happiness, I trust, to find your Son & daughter and their sweet little ones enjoying good health. In the cool & refreshing shades of your own lawns, and the domestic quiet of your own hospitable mansion, you will be enabled to forget, for a while at least, I hope the troubles and toils of your official station as well as the detraction and political intrigues of this City. How worshipfully pleased I

I shall start I also at Fairfield; but I
fear my absence from that delight=
ful spot will necessarily be prolonged
far beyond my wishes.

I have written you two letters since
you left here - one addressed to you at
Abingdon, and the other at Knoxville
It did not occur to me at the time
that you would not, probably, pass
thro' Knoxville, but if you should
not the Post Master will, of course,
send it to you. In one of my
letters I informed you, I believe, that
Mr VanBuren left here about a week
after you did. He felt and expressed
much anxiety about you, on ac=
count of the great distance you had
to travel and the intense hot wea=
ther. Before he left he visited our
neighborhood communicating to him the first
intelligence I might receive of your move=
ments, and to inform him how you
got on. On the receipt of your
letter from Greenville, Va. I sent
him extracts from it - particularly
that part relating to the Honorable Geo.
Poindexter, as I thought it would be
amusing to him. The anecdote has

got out here and is a source of much amusement to our friends. There is nothing new, or interesting here, save my last, that is not to be found in the public Journals. Washington is uncommonly quiet and dull, since the departure of the Prince Master. It has quite a lonely and Estuary appearance; but this is the season for Cabaun in the offices, as it is in the camps of Congress, that the ordinary and common business can be kept up. The Heads of Bureaus therefore, should avail themselves of the opportunity of bringing up their back lumps and I have no doubt the most of them will. Altho Catesby I have very little to do with Lucas Maryland and never expect to have much to do with him again, yet it gives me pleasure to say to you that I believe he attends more closely to business than heretofore he has done; but how long he will continue to go regularly to his office I cannot however not — for his own sake, I shall hope as long as he continues to hold it.

I wrote to you a few days ago in relation to the appointment of Gov. of Michigan Territory. Mr Eaton

Mr Bigelow has written to you himself upon the subject. He told me he intended proceeding at Detroit, to a residence in Florida. My only solicitude in relation to the matter is on his account. I should always be glad to see him gratified, when it can be done with propriety, and without injury to you, the Administration or the Party; and, I am sure, it is only upon such terms he would desire it. — I rec'd a letter from Mr Toland also upon this subject, requesting me to write to you in behalf of Major Barker, Collector of Philadelphia, who, he said, would be willing to exchange his office for that. I suppose Toland and others have written to you in favour of his appointment; and as you know the Major as well as I do, it is unnecessary, I presume, for me to recommend him to you. I have rec'd letters, also, from Harrisburg, recommending Genl Simon Cameron for the same situation whose appointment, it is said would be popular with the Democratic party of Penn.a Genl Cameron is an intelligent man, and no doubt would make an efficient officer; but

he, too, is well known to you as he is to me. It is unnecessary, however, that I should say that Mr. Franklin, Clerk of the House of Repr. called on me a day or two ago, and expressed himself very warmly in favour of Gen. Cameron and said his appointment would be very acceptable to their friends in that State, & was particularly desirous that I should say so to you.

Mr. Franklin had just returned from Harrisburg where he had disposed of the Michigan affair, I enquired of him, with regard to the appearance of things in Penn.a and he gave me a very satisfactory, indeed flattering account of the prospects of the democratic party. He states the argument as being strong in that great State every day, and that even the number in the House of Representatives next Congress will be nearly doubled. The best feeling, he says, exists and the greatest exertions are now making by our friends. Indeed the political horizon brightens, wherever we look to the North the West, or the South. Col.

Hamilton, who is in the Niagara
Country, in a letter rec'd. here a few
days ago, says he has taken much
pains to make himself sufficiently
acquainted with public sentiment
in the Western part of New York, and
is satisfied that, so far
from the Administration's having
lost any of its strength, in that part
of the State it has
this strength than it ever has
been. He feels confident that the
November elections will corroborate
this opinion, by giving to the Republi=
can ticket increased majorities. —
The same thing may be said, I have
no doubt, of Ohio. From the best &
most authentic information, I be=
lieve the democracy stand as firmly
and are as united in that Great-West
=ern State as in either Penn.a or
New York. Virginia too, I think
is beginning to open her eyes, and a
few months more will enable her
to see and understand how grossly
she has been deceived and imposed
on. The clouds of dust which the
Bank Orators succeeded, to some
extent in getting up to blind the
people with, have now almost

naturally hoped away, and the whole Nation is convinced that their claims should be met by hard taxes, distress & bankruptcy, as the Country was never in a more happy and prosperous condition than at this time.

I saw Mr Thomas, Cashier of the Metropolis Bank, and he requested me, when next I wrote to you, to present his best respects and say to you that the Bank (Metropolis) is sound and safe, and that in future he has nothing to fear from the U. S. Bank. The last week's Gazette, he says, has enabled him to get back a part of his specie, (£25,000) and he expects to make another haul on Saturday, as the balance of trade, so far this week has been in his favour.

A vacancy has taken place in the Post office at Buffalo and as it is an office of some importance there are, I presume, many applicants for it. Among the number is Col Dibble who I understand is strongly recommended by the citizens of the place. Major Barry, does not wish, for particular reasons, to make the appointment himself, &

I will, therefore, report the whole matter to you. I have not understood that Mr. VanBuren, or his personal friends, feels any solicitude about the matter. I think Major Barry's preferences are for Dibble, but, as stated before, he will not appoint ~~[illegible]~~ him — un- til upon your decision. I suppose his delicacy arises from the circum- stance of its once having been reported that he had loaned him money. That affair has been, I think, satisfactorily explained, and if there be no other objection, there should be no weight. It is not improbable but Mr. VanBuren's friends may be impressed with the belief that Col. Dibble is opposed to him. If such an impression has been made upon them it is not founded in fact. I feel confident there is no foundation for it. He was once opposed to Mr. VanBuren, because he belonged to what was called the Clinton party, as was the case with all the Canal Contractors without an exception, but after the death of that Great Man, his opposition ceased and he supported him for the Vice Presidency. I am told he was in favour of and sup- ported your election in 1828; and,

Nor dare I have mentioned
her having
a conviction and avowed opposition
of your administration. I am
confident his appointment can
be injurious neither to the admi-
nistration or to Mr Van Buren
- on the contrary I think it will
be beneficial to him. Col Dibble
has much popularity with, and
influence over, the laboring part
of the community & particularly
that portion of it
on the canals & railroads.
- Besides, the injury and loss he
has sustained by having his contract
for building a bridge across the Pota-
mac annulled and set aside, gives
him some claims upon the
certainly
administration. He has his
his matter
heart set upon, and says he
would be much gratified to re-
ceive the appointment, if it were
only to shew his enemies that
he has not lost the confidence
of the President and his friends. - I
must beg pardon for troubling
you upon this subject, but in justice
to my own feelings, as well as to Col
Dibble, I could not have said less

I have not yet been able to pay
my young friend Hutchings his money.
I shall send out a note to Nash
ville for the amount, and if
possible get it discounted at
one of the Nashville Banks. it
is hard if out of two new State
Banks I cannot get a note for
$1200, or 1400$. discounted. I
am, my dear Gust, determined
to get out of debt if I have
to sell half of my property.
My negroes are of the greatest
to me and I am pretty much
inclined to kill at least one half
of them.

I enclose herewith a
letter from Eaton he says
he must get off this way or
to morrow morning.

Present me kindly to
your son & daughter and
believe me to be truly and
sincerely yours

Andrew Jackson

P. S. Major Van Buren is writing by me, and desires to be kindly remembered to you — His health is still feeble, — he will, tomorrow or the next day, leave this for the White Sulphur Springs.

* Since writing the above I have understood that a gentleman by the name of McPherson, is Col Dibble's principle opponent. I am told he is quite a respectable and clever man, but that he does and always has belonged to the opposition. Of this I am told there is no doubt. It seems to me then, that there should be no competition between the two. Col McGee a former member of Congress I believe & a true friend, speaks in high terms of Col Dibble and evidently thinks he ought to win the appointment. — He lives in the western part of New York. I should really like this appointment to be given to Col D. if on an examination of the papers it can be done with any sort of propriety. —

— I am told Mr. Patterson does not live
in Buffalo — if Thereupon an objection
should be made to any of the others
applicants, Mr. Hall account should
be equally applicable to him.

— I am told Mr. Patterson does not live
in Buffalo — if therefore an objection
should be made to any of the acts
applicant, the total account should
be equally apportioned to him.

Ac. 1852.

. 13, 1834.]
Draft of speech in reply to the Address of the
President of the Tennessee Constitutional Convention.

no date

I receive the writing which you have
been pleased to entrust me on this occasion,
with feelings too strongly excited by the impress
character of the body in whose behalf it is offered,
and by the expectations which it excites to my
mind, to enable me, I fear, to make an
adequate acknowledgement of it.
I must ask, Gentlemen, of the body, on which you wait
and of you, as the representa-
tives of the people, those particularity and confidence
for executing my humble duties just brought
me into public notice, and have, since, in
very magnitude of fortune unfortunately

sustained me with an ardour of friendship
and generosity of fellow feeling that never can
be requited. To You, and to them, I can but
~~say~~ repeat my
~~truly~~ say that in no situation in which
I have been placed have I ever lost sight of
the responsibility which was due to those on
the faith of whose character rested mine, in
a great degree, to do whatever good or evil
has been the result of my labors in the
service of my country. When ~~I~~ found them
by you but these labors notwithstanding
depart ~~[illegible]~~ ~~which~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~which~~ ~~[illegible]~~
~~the errors which~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~offer~~ ~~mistakes~~ manifest, ~~and which~~ ~~[illegible]~~
~~in many mistakes~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~the extent of them~~ are not, in the main,

President of the Tennessee Convention

Unofficial to my county during the worthy
of the approbation of my country, I feel
that I am by standing I have been
fortunate, and that I may reward the
to continue of which the standing
that I may the remainder confirm
full confidence of my
fellow citizens bestowed upon me, has been
disproportionate to my merits.

Allow me, Gentlemen, to expose the
hopes that the amendments which you have
labors in the convention may be crowned
with success and that in all time to come
the free people of Tennessee may

to cause advancing the cause of the
prosperity & happiness which are the just reward
of equal laws; and a steady exertions to
administration of them, they remain
each & all of us, as their benefactors.

Genl A. Jackson Dr.

to Gen Chancellor

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1834 Sept 29 | | To one glass of Julep | $ | 0.12½ |
| | " | 4 Segars | " | 08 |
| | " | 3 Suppers | 1 " | 12½ |
| | " | 3 Lodgings | " | 37 |
| | " | 2 Servants Suspers & Lodging | " | 75 |
| | " | 5 Horses to Hay & grain | 2. | 50 |
| 30 | " | 3 Breakfasts | 1. | 12½ |
| | " | 2 Servants Breakfasts | " | 50 |
| | " | 5 gallons grain | . | 62½ |
| | " | 8 Segars | " | 16 |
| | | | $ | 7 " 09 |

Rec Payment

Geo Chancellor

[illegible] Dec 14th 1834

Gentlemen,

The profits made on the stock held by the government in the Bank of the United States, constitute a portion of the public revenue & a portion of the executive duty to superintend the operation of the various systems of the United States, it is essential to the executive to know what those profits are, and what deductions are made from them and for what purposes, before they come into the Treasury: that I may be able to take a proper view of the subject of the public revenue in my communication to Congress as well as the general administration of the government, I request that you will report to me, with as little delay as possible, the profits made by the Bank of every description whatever for each half year, since the first of January 1832, the deductions or dividends made from those profits, and the disposition made of any surplus beyond the semi annual dividends, and, if the net profits have been left from the dividends, state how the deficiency has been made up.

The charges upon the profits of the Bank are entered, it is presumed, chiefly if not entirely, under the following heads, viz:

Expence account.

Discount Exchange and Interest.

Foreign Exchange account.

Profit and Loss.

Contingent account

I desire to obtain the items under each of these heads and any others under which changes may have been made, in sufficient detail to enable me to understand distinctly to whom and for what service the moneys have been paid. This part of your report, I wish brought down as near to the present time as practicable.

It is presumed that no objections will be made to your inspecting and using the Books of the Bank for this purpose, Indeed, your right or duty as Directors to examine any Book in the Bank without assigning to the Officers or other Directors any motive, is to my mind perfectly clear, and I trust you will not yield to any thing short of actual constraint, your right to examine them for the purposes I now designate

I am gentlemen with due respect

your mo. obt. Servant

Andrew Jackson

Messrs.
Edward D. Ingraham
Charles J. Macalester & others
Dr. S. Bank Directors, Philadelphia

Bank Directors—

The Secretary of the Treasury to present them his accounts for the different years and from time to time thereafter when so required by the Secretary the Bank for a portion of the sum in any sixty days and particularly for every dollar expended.

To be filed A. J.

Oct 14, 1834

To Messrs
Edward D. Ingraham
&
Charles Macalester
others—carefully
to be filed—A. J.
The acknowledgement
by them as then A. J

Washington Dec 10th 1834

Dr Sir, Death of the Gov. of Mich-
After the ~~Gov~~ was made known to
me, various candidates was brought
to my mind from Pennsylvania
New York Ohio & Michigan Penn Ter
Amoungst those ~~of~~ acquainted was brought
to my mind, ~~in~~ none, ~~to~~ I have ~~had~~
~~confidence~~ talents & experience, I could
with more confidence confide the admin-
istration of the Laws and promoting the
public interest generally in ~~that~~ Your
ing territory, than in your-but the
elections in those States being over of
friend When the death of the Governors
was announced, I was determined
to pass home the appointment until
the elections were over & not to the
the meeting of Congress. The elections
being now over, and you being elected
to Congress, no has the urgency necessary
Whether you would accept that appoint-

2ment - Whatever may be your
determination in reply you will send this
as confidential until the appointment
2ment is made.

With great respect
Yr mo ob. Servt
A. L

Aug 24, 1834

Aug 25th 1834

Rough draft to

Lt Sutherland —

Private

Michigan 4th Lt —

Washington Octr 25th 1834—

My dear Sir,

Mrs Forest has been twice to see me on the subject of the exchange of one son now in your bureau as a clerk, for another who she says is equally healthy, for another competent— The old Lady says this and from misfortune is rendered incapable to enable her to take care of herself, & depends solely on her unfortunate daughter who is unwilling from ill health to render her any aid. I have said to the old Lady, that if the change meets your approbation it will meet mine— This I say to you but as I said to her, I cannot interfere to impose a clerk on your bureau contrary to your wishes— She further says if on trial, or on 479-A 479-B her son must be thrown out of will support him to be turned out of office. It would be gratifying to me, on account of the old Ladies situation, and former attachment & friendship to my departed wife, if consistent with your own views of propriety, & the interest of the public, that she might be gratified,

I am very respectfully Yrs

Amos Kendall Esqr Andrew Jackson

4th Auditor—

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28 Oct. 1834
X

Washington Nov^br 17^th 1834

Sir, I have turned to the choctaw treaty and
found the land ceded to the U. States is pledged
as a fund for the payment of the amount
secured to be paid to the choctaws under the
treaty - These debts have been adjusted by
the Treasury, it behoves us therefore to
have the land brought into market and sold
at as early a day as possible, to cause suffi-
=ent funds to guard the Treasury - The people
from Europe, to meet the debts stipulated
under the treaty to be paid to the choctaws -
- The great injury that accrued to the Treasury
last winter & spring by the Land offices
being closed by the Suspension of the remit-
=tance of the Land officers in the Senate
Mr Poindexter being chairman of the
Land committee to whom they were
referred, we ought not for light causes
now to postpone these Land sales, when
the money arising from them may be
wanted in the Treasury - These reasons are
in person, but still there is another - they
citizens emigrating to that country want
permanent homes - they want permanent
titles -

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-titles to their lands that their improvements
may be made with acertainty that they
will enjoy them, and they make them
with a view to permanent comfort, and
not Cobaus for Speculators- unless therefor
memorials from the citizens of that
country should accompany Mr Poin-
=dexters request for a prospone
=ment of the sales, it cannot be granted.
The severe rebuke that Mr. Poindexter's
report to the senate, last congress, has
met by the citizens of Mississippi-the
testimony taken & offered to Mr Walkers
address to the people, shewing that the
witnesses upon which Mr Poindexter
had based his report had perjured
themselves, ought to admonish us
to receive with great caution any
statement made by Mr. Poindexter
in short, from facts known to myself
of his wilful perversion of truth, I
can place no reliance on any state-
=ment he may make- Therefore, once
alone, could I suspend the sales

Andrew Jackson

Deeft & M.-Woodbury
in answer & M.L. Pontchartrain
Application for a postponement
of the Land sales in Mississippi

1834

Steubenville 2 Oct 25th 1834

My Dear Sarah

Your kind favor came to hand
a few hours since, which partially relieved me of
some bodily anxiety - alth' it was written the evening
after we parted in Nashville - dated 16th at Glasgow 17
I have felt much for you and the dear little ones,
inasmuch as we had cold rainy weather which
commenced the 3d day after you left - since which,
I have not seen the sun shine - I am indeed
very lonesome - dream about you, and the little ones
every night - the other night I dreamed that the
house was on fire & immediately jumped up and
called for you, I was going to haunt for the boy & little
Rachel, but soon found it was all a dream. -
such foolish dreams I have about you almost every
night almost - you cant well imagine how lonesome
I feel, but particularly at night - I am sorry that
you left me without me - but as it happened it

I pray god [illegible] has had a pleasant and safe
journey and that you have met with no other Weather
than will take care of you & that little Miss will
be sweet, & attentive & you will also take care of Father
console him - attend to him - & [illegible] company
to him which he has long required in his present
misery — May God help him he has completely
trampled over his enemies - I often & short time
I hope peace & happiness will be his, and that he
may devote & spend the remainder of his declining
days at & near home - The Hermitage. ——————

The day after you left I wrote you on to Washington
inclosed in a letter to Father - I hope soon to hear
from you again as you had not arrived near the Ohio
river - I judge from the present rain that you must have
found a S Boat on the Ohio at Maysville - If not you
must have a very fatiguing & tedious land journey
which I think you & the children could not well
bear — how is it pray tell me? —

Please say to Father that I have out all the cotton
& hope to have it all ginned & Baled by the 1st of Decr.
& that I have now ready for Shipment 42 heavy Bales —

which I intended to send off in two days to Wilmington
and I am down to Mrs Wilkins in the morning to make arrange-
ments for that purpose, after the 4th Mrs Wells Dined here
a correct statement of the weights & shipments
the next week & sent off as soon as possible
Which I think will be 15 or 20 more Bales — very
particle of it is splendid cotton, not stained or
damaged in the least, and as white as snow — the Bales
will average 450 to 600 a piece — Without exception —
My Corn is all in except a small field at the
plantation which will not better than half a crop
Wheat looks well enough — Oats splendid
fruit as possible — I have killed to day 35 Hogs —
which I weigh in the morning — The Blooded Stock
are all in good order — The Stock in general,
I have been saving from daylight to dark every
day since I left — I in 3 or 4 days more
expect my new Overseer Mr Hobbs — I have
got the walls of the House all nicely covered
in — & I am just entering into contract for its
rebuilding & completion — The Walls cannot injure
483 in the least as they are. ——

I will tell you all about it. all well

My health is good — all neighbors & friends

well — Cousin Emily & family with Capt & Dunbar

left ours for W on day after tomorrow as Capt S

told us to do. all well — Kiss my dear

little Boy & Rachel & Father for me. May God

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

W. T. Barry

.1

The Post Master General has the honor
to send the enclosed to the President.
The great importance of having in
the depts, has delayed the commu-
nication to this late hour. Its contest-
ents is vouched for by the Chief-
Clerk; who has been much inca-
pacitated in his labours owing to
the illness of the Paymaster Cl.

Excuse

24th Nov! 1835

Hunters Hill Dec.r 6-1854

My Dear Sarah,

Here I am yet all alone, yes Dear
you are the dear little left me, I have been wearying
lonely last none I hope the time I wait for instant
when we will meet again as on yesterday ere my new
Oversar arrived and is installed, which relieves me a
great deal I hope you but to turn the subject
let me ask why I dont hear from you - as I have
not rec'd but 2 letters since you left and the last
was dated at Lexington by I expect you I feel
very uneasy, lest something might have happened
or perhaps the great fatigue & the care of the dear
little ones might have prevented you from writing
at night but do write often when you read this
City and kiss the dear little ones for me often -
It really seems that our separation has almost
been a year - I will go to Nashville on tomorrow
to try to finish the contracts for the house after which
I hope to be able to attend to them & spend
a few days at home to see how the land Operation gets on

So far—Good! What next! Why I put out ~~my~~ new
it may be near about Christmas before I can get
off—however now, I will trade as soon as can—
I want to see my Cotton all sold & Baled—Say to
Father that I have made & delivered on the Bank
of the river 46 heavy Bales—and that a Steam boat
will take it on tomorrow at about 12 O'Clock
Say also that I had already been offered for it
at Nashville 14 cents—but have refused it—as I
think it will bring me 16 almost certainly in Orleans;
The remaining Bales (Say ten to 12 to make) I expect
to sell it at Nashville, provided I can get 14
to 14½ for it there.—all well—the stock of
every description seem to be doing well—as it is late,
& I feel a little fatigued and have to go to Town early
in the Morning I must stop for the present I promise to
write soon again—Kiss Father & the dear little ones for me
& accept of one for yourself. Oh! how I long to see you
all—I will write Father on tomorrow or next day—
May God bless you ever is the prayer of your
affectionate Husband
(Write soon) A. J. Jackson jr.

PS Many kind regards to all at the White House
to Major Lewis, his Daughter & Son in law &

From Alfs jr

Mrs Andrew Jackson jrs
Care of the President of the U States
Washington city
DC

Nashville Nov 24th 1834

Being called on by Wm Donelson to state what me think a reasonable price for the tract of land on which he now Lives in Davidson County near the Hermitage containing Eight hundred & five acres he states that under any circumstances he would not take Ten Thousand Dollars

Given under our hand & Seals

W. W. Hall — It can be sold for $12.000 equal to Cash

From General report I have no doubt the land is worth the above valuation

Hall

I know the above tract of Land on which William Donelson lives — & Upon my Hermitage Tract it is worth twelve Thousand Dollars. This sum I will give for it, giving me time to raise the money & pay six per cent interest until the whole amount is paid —

Decbr. 9th 1834 — Andrew Jackson

Release of
the land of Land
Jackson to Mortgage
to Wm Donelson Sr
for $10000 at 7
per cent interest—

1834

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Hunters Hill place Decemb^r 14th 1834

My Dear Sarah,

I had just rec^d your two kind favors of the same Mail of date 29th ult^o & of 1st inst announcing to me the pleasing intelligence of your safe arrival at Washington - I can delightes to hear it, as my anxiety was so great that I could scarcely contain myself, as I had not heard from you since you left Lexington Ky - then came a report of your illness somewhere on the road - a few days ago Father inclosed me Major Lewis' letter to him from Wheeling V^a "saying that you were a little sick but the little ones all well" but now thank God I am relieved, knowing that you & them are safe and in good hands, but still I feel very lonesome I expect worse than you do - as you had society & company and the continual change of new faces & scenery to be almost entirely amused & in a great degree kept off the Blues" but different with me, here at night I had not a living soul to speak to, no White person about me Sam^l has removed to the District and before you left Georgetown has hire Thomas has been very busy & I hereby over see him in fact I have been myself as busy as a bee, to get every thing arranged to start on, me and M^r Hobbs have

got things quite straight at the Hermitage now - and I am now trying to get up all the little acts against the farm which I have nearly done, then finish one more contract for the rebuilding of the house, then in a few days will be off for (W) -

You seem to be a little down upon me about not writing oftener, I have certainly written you once a week and I think almost twice since you left - but whether the Mails or letters have miscarried I cant say - come you must cheer up, I will soon be there, and have the dear little ones all well, oh! how I want to see you & them but the time I hope will now be short. - So cheer up - I am well and have grown as fat as a bear - consider my case / what I have to go thro - I know very lonesome I am, but still I bear it, & you must do the same dont at Melancholy or the blues get hold of you & opress I will take care of myself. —

Well you say your old Beau Genl Wood is there very attentive, & you are going to carry on a flirtation - Very well do so - you dont know how I am flirting with the Girls here - I was invited to a great Ball at Nashville the other day - and on day before yesterday to a dressing at Dr Boggatts the

* the young Gardiner now Mrs Harding

Beautiful Mrs. Haggett was then, and oh how we moved it, also the all accomplished & gentle Mrs. Baldwin and what a tete tete we had — so you see I am going a head of you — these Ladies speak of visiting Washington this Winter & then we will trade it. —— Well, well, I will say no more or apt that you must try to enjoy & spend your time as agreeable as you wish - I will soon be on — I pray that you & the dear little ones may keep well — Dick has got nearly well, all well at home and every thing going on well & as smoothly as a pond onion — Thomas & Emma also well, I send their love - likewise all our relations — Kiss the Children for me & take one for self & one for Father after I finish this, I will write him, I will leave this for (W) about the last of this month - I dont think I can get off sooner — so you may judge about writing me My kind regards to Coz Emily & Andrew also to Col Earl & Majr Lewis — May God bless you, Father & the Children & preserve & protect you — I will write soon again

your ever affectionate
Husband
Andrew Jackson junr

Mrs Sarah Jackson jr

Care of the President of the United States

Washington City

D C

Nashville, Dec. 15th 1834.

My dear Sir,

As Judge Whites term expires on the fourth of March next in the Senate, I have thought it probable [?] which can only be done by convening the General Assembly. This I will certainly do if you deem it necessary to have a Senator at Washington, but it is worthy of consideration, whether if our Legislature is convened, some mischief might not be done by their making a nomination for the next Presidency. You can judge of those matters, and let me Know as early as convenient, if the public good can be advanced by the election of a Senator before the 4th March next. I am very much pleased with your message, Take it as a whole it is the best you have made to Congress.

Sincerely your friend

Wm Carroll

His Excellency
Andrew Jackson

Private

W. Livingston — 18th Aug. 1835 —

at Paris
France

Thomas Aspinwall.
Present W.
The Marquis of

District of Columbia } to Wit
Washington County }

Be it this 13th day of
February 1835. Personally appeared Da-
-vid Stewart, before me the subscribe
-r a Justice of the Peace in and for
the County aforesaid and made oath ac
-cording to the Holy Evangely of Almighty God, de
-poseth and saith that about the last
of December 1834 or the first of January
last, he this deponent see Richard La
-wrence go into Senator Poindexters dwel
-ling House on Pensylvania Street and
the tuesday before the attempt to assassi
-nate the President of the United States
he this deponent see Senator Poindexter
and Lawrence in Senator Poindexters
passage in conversation.

David Stewart

Subscribed and sworn to before me the
day and year before written

J W C Clarke
Justice of the Peace

District of Columbia } to Wit
Washington County - }

On this 14th day of Febua
-ry 1835. Personally, appeared Mordecai
Foy, before me the Subscriber a Justice
of the Peace in, and for the County a-
-foresaid and makes oath on the Holy
Evangely of Almighty God, depose the
and saith, that his Shop is opposite
to the dwelling House of Senator Pon
-dexter's on Four and a half Street, and
he this deponent hath seen Richard
Lawrence go into Senator Pondexter's
House and return out again at differ-
-ent times, and particularly on the Tues-
-day previously to Lawrence attempt to
assassinate the President of the United
States he this deponent see the said Richard
Lawrence go into Senator Poindexter's
House and return

Mordecai Foy

Subscribed and Sworn to before me
the day and year before written

Robt. Clarke
Peace

David Stewart
to
Mordecai Gray &
others Davis to Lawrence frequently
going in Mr Saunders
Lodgings & coming
out Tuesday before
his death to speak
to the President to
have him & Saunders
sent in conversation
on the Tuesday be-
fore the election on
the President
Feb 4th 1835.

My dear General,

We have just heard of the murderous attempt made against you & my horror is too great to allow me the power of expression. That you to deal with a madman or an assassin? to the disgrace of our country, I am afraid it was with a wilful murderer; but God is merciful - a miracle was necessary to save you, & a miracle was performed. Every Patriot will say that the good genius of our Country preserved you, & think my venerable Friend, that an Angel guarded you, a Spirit made perfect in Heaven, to whose memory you remain faithful, & who hovers still around you in watchful love & tenderness — we are yet in ignorance as to the details of this dark deed; the letter came to us from England where it seems to have created a great sensation. You

have made yourself so well known in Europe, that
the value of your life is fully appreciated. Had
the Question succeeded, the fate of the Treaty would
soon have been decided: As it is, it remains little
doubtful, although the Majority of Opinions is in
favour of a full ratification. Mr Livingston is
anxiously waiting for your orders - although acting
in conformity to what he thought would be your
wishes, he cannot rest satisfied with the communi-
-cation he has forwarded except it meets with your appro-
-bation. His motives he must have explained;
but as you cannot form an idea of his perplexity
until he thought he had succeeded in conciliating
his contending duties by refusing to obey any
thing but your orders or compulsion. He calcu-
-lated that by remaining here, he left the door
open to any measure you chose to adopt — that
by yielding to an insolent invitation, he was
acting the part of a frightened soldier, leaving
his post without orders or assistance — & that

his words, instigated by yourself, & however ar you
knew how to speak, would have an effect that
the act of his own could produce. meanwhile
he keeps carefully aloof from the Court & from
all the Cabinet Ministers, whom he one of the deputation
has only seen since the 8th of January. every
member of the Diplomatic corps is anxiously waiting
to see what you will do & "have you heard
from your President?" is always the first question
addressed to us. when shall we indeed hear
from you? - soon I hope; for you will easily
believe how anxious the Ld wants to make sure
to have news from home. this anxiety
must be my apology for intruding so long
upon you - before the first news of the atrocious
deed which threatened your life, I could not
help taking up my pen but I have suffered
it to run until I am ashamed of having
occupied so much of your time always devoted
to good & wise purposes. however I am sure
your indulgence will not fail me, & that you
will make allowance for the overflowing of a
long & faithful attachment not easily kept
within the bounds of discretion — that the

your merciful God who has been for generations
past to guard the dearest of all dear may He
continue to watch over your destinies & help
you with every blessing, is dear General the earnest
prayer of your most respectful friend
Louisa Livingston

Mr. Livingston writes to you — Cora &
Mr. Barton by this afternoons steamer
to be offered to you, & we all unite in
friendly remembrance to the family, now
the Hermitage, all hopefully gathered around
you — Mr. Livingston's letter has not arrived
my last letter, I think of her with
undiminished affection —

26th Feb 47

Washington City
D C.
8
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(Private)

Paris 20. Feby 1835

My dear General.

I congratulate you and felicitate the country on your almost miraculous escape from assassination. The packet which has just arrived has brought no satisfactory explanation of the causes of this attempt upon your life. For the honor of our country we hope that it may be duly avenged to the last arrangement. It has excited much sensation here as well as in England & all over both countries the public mind is much agitated by these local politics.

As my last despatches will have informed you a change of the ministry here is about taking place, to what extent is yet uncertain. nor can I to my prospect of satisfactorily determine how it will affect our affairs. that it can not improve our prospects is very certain although hopefully it may not impede them for I have no doubt that



very

operation has been making by the present Measures to avoid a rupture
with us. if the Whig party come in, as is supposed, they must dance on
their former avowed opinions, before they can support the treaty -
this forced apart to it therefore may create delay should they come
in. I think however that the law will pass at this Session. Whatever
changes may take place but I am every day more inclined to the
Opinion that it would have been defeated but for the energetic decree
Nelson. you have made

Since the anticipation that Mr. Sumner has
been recalled. I have thought that it would be unproper in me to go
to court, or to attend as I generally did before at the Levees of the
Minister for foreign affairs. so that my Celebration here in celebrating
unfolded to mean your further directions: and had nothing been done
on this that it was my duty to await those orders would have arrived
on the 4th of May after I received the intimation of my passports
being ready, and under the circumstances I left all things as
as possible removed I should but for that Circumstance have embarked
in the first packet -

I am with the greatest Respect
Your &c. &c.
Edward Livingston

Martin Van Buren

[Mar? 1835]

The President's letter to Mr Gwin

Nothing The political tide of the Opposition has been
severely disturbed by this ~~boasted~~ able & well
reasoned communication. They one & all rail out at it as if
there was yet any considerable portion of the people
which can be in the slightest degree influenced
by their denunciations. Nothing can it would seem.
open the eyes of these deliberate & cautious - nothing
the unequivocal expression of the people through
the ballot-boxes, nor the ~~divided~~ jaded condition of their
leaders nor the irremediable disorganization of their
ranks appear to have the slightest effect upon
them. Whilst the hand writing on the wall is visible
to all the rest of mankind to them it continues
a sealed book. They continue to roar & fret
& vituperate without pausing even to
499 inquire what-every body else knows and

without is in any body else's mouth - but none but
their confederates care one straw what they think or
say - but their bitterest denunciations fall by the
way-side like the idle wind which they regard not.
Ridicule like this ill directed when wide there infatuated men be made sensible that
a system long continued & craftily conducted of
misrepresentation & the unremitting pursuit of unrighteous
objects by the use of unworthy means have at last
brought them to that state when they can no longer
do harm by the propagation of falsehood or a man
mad by the dispensation of Justice - when their
condemnation sits like a sublime incubus
a sublime scene. We beg to assure these people that the
question whether they would stand well or ill by the
act in question was a matter neither thought about
or cared about when the letter was written. The World
no longer deceives themselves in this respect. The time
when such considerations might have been taken into
the account has long since gone by. This was a
period when the President in the simplicity of
the soldier believed that the master Party

[Mar? 1835]

could be entertained & was jealous for its accomplishments when he thought it was not in human nature that so large a portion of the american people could misrepresentation - obstruction & wicked defamation of every public measure adopted by their officers without regard to its merits or its utility, its practicability or the motive by which it sprang. And we say what melancholy what bitter what-fearing evidence he has had of the fallacy of this delusion! Have we it not before your eyes look where we will that his every act has been made the subject of predetermined misrepresentation! Do we not all know that from the moment when it became perfectly clear that although from his principles connected with party organization and to a great degree ignorant of the party nomenclature of the country, he could not fail in certain measure to be identified with certain principles which perfectly in consonance with his own nature that antipathy of any sort must find in him the most inflexible 500 of foes - from that moment to the present not

can the name of friend has been extended to his
official conduct. Look at the torrents of calumny
& misconstruction with which he has had to contend
in the prosecution of those great & important measures
which he has advocated at the expense of so
much toil & personal sacrifice in regard to
the condition of the Indians - the High Tariff
policy - the subject of Internal Improvements
by the Genl Government - our Foreign relations
the Bank of the U. States &c &c &c -

5th Every thing that he has done upon these great subjects has been entirely addressed by the great body of the people. every State that has taken it up and to them has [illegible] naturally submitted. Bold Leaders, revolutions & misrepresentations are [illegible] by the people. To conquer the resolute of our countrymen is the ambition of noble minds. But when these enemies must be made of penetrable stuff [illegible]. None but the weak & those [illegible] with whom the President has had to contend have shown these slightest disposition to give serious & respectful consideration of his measures, even in opposition to their own. Why then should he or his friends tremble when they are called for a moment what they may say or think upon any given point. That abstraction if it have merits any thing is not to be obtained, and their denunciations are not merely but in many instances [illegible]

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7th. The case before us is in keeping with the whole course. What is it? The personal favorites of Judge White have brought confidence elsewhere by his own State, have brought him forward as a candidate for the Presidency from [illegible] hostility to the banks of a part of the majority of the Democratic party of the Union. [illegible] for the establishment of a Bank by those means to depart those limits: subject. He has confined to his own State because Alabama has as yet said nothing upon the subject that is not in perfect conformity with her duty to her political friends in the other States. If she is to relinquish her old friends (which we do not believe) it must be and make common cause with the multitudes of the South & the Independents, allies Nationals & Abolitionists of the North, it must be in consequence of what is done after this:

5th Slave is not yet committed to the suicidal
a State. the Union that the manner in which Judge
White has been brought forward is evidence of
itself that his backers meant to use him as
the known wishes of a vast majority of
the Republicans of the Union. If there is any
one who has the power of place to control
that if there [illegible] Judge White could obtain the election
of that majority in his favour [illegible]
refuse to go into a National Convention, he
cannot be looked upon. Every body knows
this is not so. The intimations
of "Southern jury" Office Holders &c which have been
so freely published by them to the assembled Demo-
racy of the nation before more Slave
to compose it had been selected. Every
Man who utters them knowingly wills that they
are mere pretences resorted to to hide their
opposition of a course for which they can
find no other warrant to submit to them, but they

[illegible] will be required [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

from the nominee
+ That it is designed to do this by drawing off a few
of the conventions
+ sufficient number of the Southern States so that by add-
ing to the Opposition the combination will constitute
a majority is openly avowed by the U. States
Telegraph & Richmond Whig and many
other papers which support Judge White's
is more generally understood by an
intelligent & observing man.

10th Immense trials - on political principles by which unshaken fidelity he hath been able to ~~obtain~~ in the face of an opposition his most powerful & ferocious, to ~~overwhelm~~ obtain the greatest moral & political victory on the most glorious of victories - the victory of wealth ~~& talents combined~~, that ever was recorded - a triumph which all his ~~illustrious~~ predecessors have blotted from the page of history would for ever declare to the moral character of the age to the world. as a statesman he was too sagacious not to know that if his marked contempt for the ascendancy of the more dangerous attack upon the Democratic ascendancy party were to succeed the power which would be substituted must of necessity be that of the opposition, whatever name might be the colour of the flag under which it fought: the battle was fought: and he has learn too much of the world not

11. to know that the unavoidable results of such a triumph must be the speedy prostitution and degradation of the principles, which he has ~~cherished~~ led to ~~and~~ to ~~merely~~ advocate. ~~& lead~~ to ardently labour..) the entire frustration of ~~to sustain~~ his ~~end~~ political ~~interest~~ party which in ~~that~~ great ~~last~~ time must alone to meet for the country ~~to~~ which he has alone to succeed. Must ~~and which~~ he has alone to ~~the~~ effect ~~if~~ ~~last~~ the end of ~~his~~ the union of ~~the~~ ~~which~~ ~~is~~ ~~the~~ ~~frustrate~~ the result of ~~Judge~~ White's ~~his friends~~ had forborne the attempt ~~no one~~ ~~has~~ ~~the~~ ~~contest~~. ~~challenge them~~ to make ~~his~~ a party ~~contrast~~ to ~~contest~~ ~~Republicanism~~ a national ~~Republican~~ to name a ~~single~~ person ~~known~~. ~~had~~ ~~presumed~~ to ~~think~~ of the President ~~decision~~ or ~~decide~~ ~~upon~~ the ~~decision~~. But that course, ~~would~~ ~~decide~~ ~~upon~~ the ~~decision~~ of Judge White. ~~the~~ ~~Mountaineers~~ ~~friends~~ of Judge White. the Mountaineers

To this it may well be added that if in
addition to the other injurious consequences of this ill advised plan
[illegible] plan [illegible] this administration be not
placed in the minority in the
House of Representatives in which they
have stood in the Senate since the begin-
ning of the nullifyers it will be because
the People will have spoken sufficiently in
their States to save him from the destruc-
tive efforts of this State of the Union
Delegation. Those who subscribe must bind
Delegation. Their associates can unite
with the Opposition on the Presidential Questi
I shall act & any useful purpose without
Support body of the People of the administra-
tion either Themselves or seek to dictate
to Them.

12th of the citizens of the public mind ~~were~~ were not
clear to
to their utility & they elected to circulate them & substi-
tute expedient could they resort to than to exhibit
in their case the opinion of one, whose
than
~~their character~~ no more was to decide
on so peculiarly situated in the wants of the coun-
-try of the country. Must this man the decision
not
is too [illegible] to require elucidation? Is the
attempt to ~~account for it from the~~ A broken
character ~~made of~~ ~~misunderstanding~~ the
in the vicinity of the Hermitage — one that
had
always supported Lincoln & him understood to
speak the language of his counsel & politics
seeks to ~~affect~~ — with all the effect
which ~~undertakes~~ to assert authority that the subject
of not the decision
of large white or grim visaged ~~stain~~ and as if to
~~surround to its aid~~
present condition concludes with an artful and
wide considered communication that the more ad
words
of a different sentiment on his part ~~will be regarded~~
as an attempt to dictate to the

13th. Inspite of the principles that the Executive must be upon such circumstances
not be completely contradicted would have been
tempted through the Union by the Ob-
jection perhaps as the encontradicted & therefore
authorized opinion of the President any body
knows. The situation in which those who
could themselves his friends designed them to
place their friend & President was nothing less than
this - that he should either allow himself to be thus
used - to be made Worse for a course which
his conscience & his judgment - & the condemned or
if he presumed to speak any what
heed said for him he would do so with the
charge of dictation suspended over his head.
what might had they - that those who have seen
Jackson should
so much of Jackson that he would for one moment
consent to anything such a position - as to
know that he would at the instant speak
the Calibration chords by which it had been attempted
to bind him to it.

the result is known - his letter - a letter both frank
with the resolute principles - by attaining a
~~Union~~ Union to unite & get to such
es to force its way to the hearts of any honest men
in before the Country. If there who have
called it forth are injuriously affected by
its appearance they have no body to blame
but themselves.

Washington April 16th 1835

My dear Sir

Your private letter of the 6th of March has been received. I am grateful for the sensibility manifested by the King in relation to the recent attempt upon my life, against which it pleased a kind Providence to shield me. The sentiments of his Majesty, are such, as from my impressions of his lofty and benevolent character, I should have anticipated. It has heretofore given me much pleasure to learn that he did justice to my public acts & the motives by which they have been prompted & that he ascribed his hostility to the unfavorable representations which emanated here in the excitement incident to elections, and circulated in England where so imperfect knowledge of individual character exists to enable the public to judge correctly of such aspersions. He did me the justice to judge of the tree by its fruits, & to give a favorable estimation upon the grounds on which I acted. Should his judgment be hereafter confirmed by a knowledge of the results of my public labours & this just and unerring test of the worth of public character

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character will I have no doubt of placing the
King among first the greatest of his
benefactors

The account given me by Mr Wm:
Turner of a conversation he had with the
late Robert Peel, had prepared me for the
liberal & friendly sentiments he has been
pleased to express to you towards this country
and towards myself personally. I admire the
high satisfaction you
must have felt on his
avowals on public occasions.

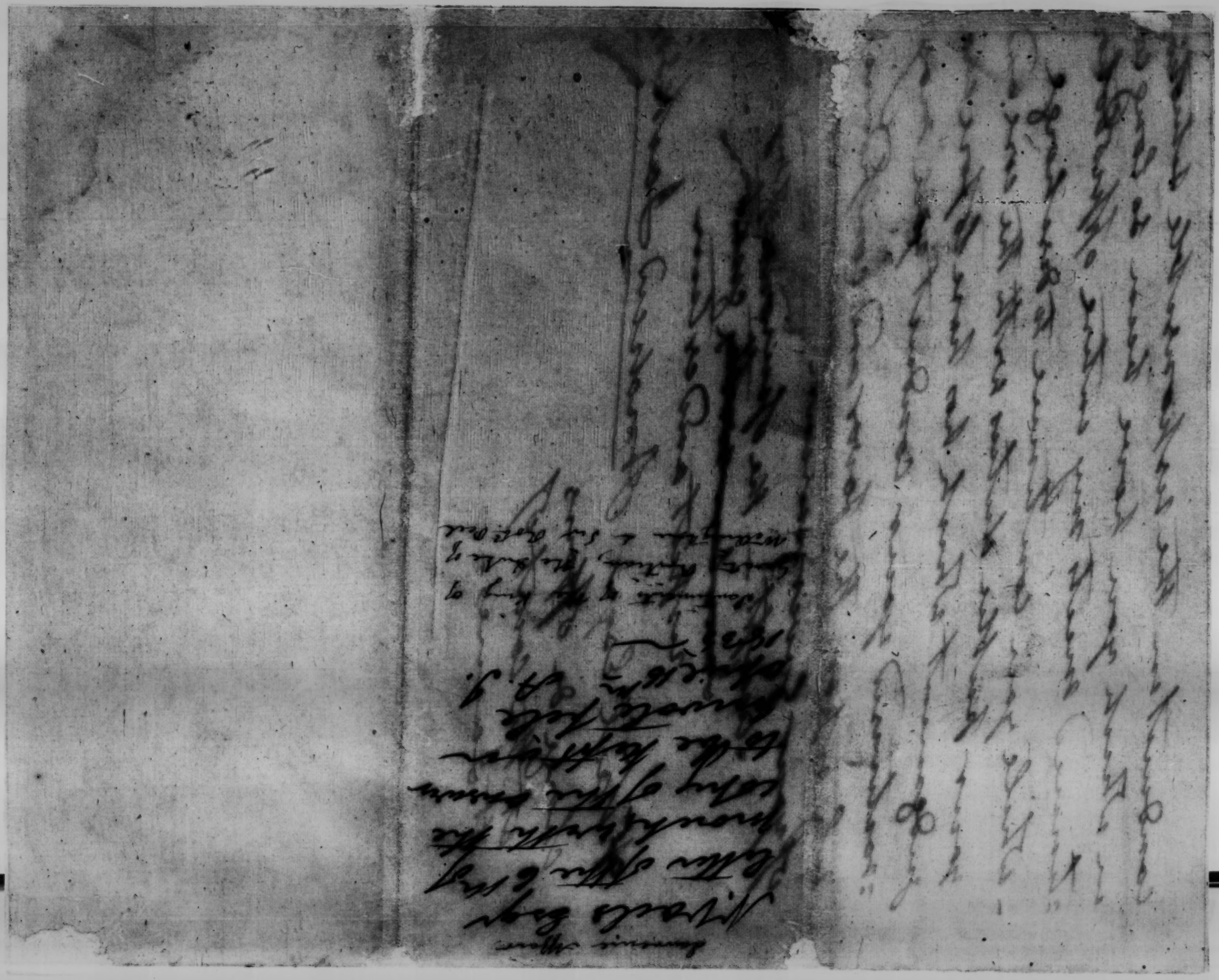
An Opinion long since formed
of the character of the Duke of Wellington
left me no room to doubt that he should
conduct himself as one, who had
a just claim to
the
veneration & admiration of a country which
The first, on
reciprocate the generous and friendly feeling
he has expressed, with a hundred sentiments
My heart, almost, which you so kindly
enquire has been somewhat debased by a short
late but well, I trust, be improved by a short
respite from business. It gives me plea-
sure to be able to say to you, that you

conduct on the responsible situation
in which you have been so long en-
trusted meets my entire approbation
& while you continue to discharge
your public duties with the zeal and
judgment which has heretofore cha-
racterised your conduct you may
rely upon the favor and confidence
of your Government.

I am Sir with great respect and esteem
your obt Servt

Andrew Jackson

Richard Esqr
Chief Justice of
the Supreme Court of
the United States



Baltimore 16. apl. 1835

D. Gurl.

I left your daughter last night about 11 o'clock at Mr Rothwell's, quite well, and happy, being in the midst of her relatives who seemed delighted to see her once more. Her little children too seemed to have been benefited by the journey. I think the trip will prove beneficial to the health of your sweet little Rachel, for she evidently appeared to be in better health the morning after we got to Philadelphia. I was sorry to find Mr Rothwell laid up with a sore, or lame leg. He hurt it about the time you & son left Phila and has not been able to walk on it since.

Jabez found Mrs Toland well and in fine spirits. He says business was never better than it is now notwithstanding the predictions of the Panic makers of last year. Your letter of Tuesday was rec'd by him yesterday evening. He will get your daughter to accompany him the first good day, and choose the paper for your house. I saw

Mr Smith also requested me to forward the other papers sent for to Paris, which he rec.d in full time, and forwarded to the Hermitage.

I shall learn this forenoon something for Tennessee, and shall hurry on as rapidly as prudently, and hope to be at Nash.e again by the first of June. CF 1/2 If any thing dispatch should be done by France, in relation to the Treaty of indemnity, before I return, and she agree to pay the money, which is not doubted, I hope you will not make any arrangement for bring the money to the U. States until I can see you. I suppose Gov. Broadnax expects to employ Wells &c. to make the remittance. I hope it will not be done — He is scarcely an American in feeling, having lived many years in a foreign country, and I should think entitled to no further favours from our Administration. It is a job that will be done the same thing however as to the persons in those transactions, and I should like myself to get what fame is attained for the operation. Indeed it is a matter of vital importance to me and may not be less so to Mr Paget & Mary if I should be

constituted the agent for that purpose
and sent to Paris. I can do the business
just as well, and as safe as Mr Wells
and why should Mr Wells be permitted
to use his packets in preference to
one of your own old friends. Be=
sides Mr Poland assures me the Clai=
mants waived by any moral dispute=
ed with Wells having any thing to do
with it. He urged me to write to
you upon the subject, and said
if you would authorize me to
transact the business he would go
to Paris with me, without fee or
reward and assist me to make
the arrangement. Now my D.r Genl
I assure you this is a very important
matter to me, and I hope and trust
if Mr Adams has given any opinions,
that they will be <u>modified</u> by a
higher authority. I cannot live
much longer in Washington. I am
determined to send my son to France
and I should like to be myself near
to him until he finishes his education.
In asking to be employed a few years
in Europe, I am only proposing to
give up <u>our valuable situation</u>
<u>for another</u>. Ver

514 I spoke to Mr Poland about coming

home with your daughter. He said he intended visiting Washington shortly at any rate, and would with great pleasure call with her at any time she desired.

Please present my kind regards to Col Clark, and with my best and most sincere wishes for a speedy restoration of your health, I am, My dear Sir,

truly yours

J P Davis

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W M Lewis

1835

FREE

BALTIMORE MD JAN 10

Gov. Andrew Jackson

President U. S.

Washington City

Hermitage April 23d 1835

My Dear Sarah,

Two days ago I had the pleasure and satisfaction of receiving two kind letters from you of nearly the same date and per same mail of the 5th and 9th why the mail or letters is so slow a coming I can't well define, god knows I have suffered enough of suspense after I left you all until a few days ago, and also in the way of uprove and punctuality you have condemned me and also Father about writing since I left and I know I can lay my hand upon my heart and say that I have written you and Father 1st at Wheeling Va. then from Cincinatta, then at Louisville Ky. and then as soon as I reached Nashville & then as soon as I reached home, and then a day or two after that, and now again. — however let us for the present pass it by, and attribute it to the neglect of Post offices & the mails. Under this I felt a little hurt at it, as I have suffered before by miscarriages & robberies in the letter line. — I am really happy

to hear of you and my dear sweet little ones being very well,
at least the boy growing finely and Rachel improving rapidly
I pray she may continue to improve, and the boy to grow
Oh! what would I not give just to see you and them,
how lonesome I feel without you all, if you and
Father were only here at dear home, how pleasant
and happy we all would be- would to God that
Father time were up; for he can't have any
peace and happiness there in that sink of corruption
and heartless place where every one seems for
himself and the devil take the hindermost. ——
Well I hope and certainly will arrange all my
business at all events by the first of June
so that I can leave here for you. ——
I am very sorry to hear that our dear Father has had an
other attack, I hope he has recovered ere this, & sent adieu
over & be attentive to him- Cheer & comfort him as much as
you can- do not be too long absent from him, I pray that
you may have a pleasant and safe journey to Phila.
& find Sam'l & Jane well, & also have a pleasant time of
it there, cheer up- I am well and doing very well but
full lonesome, Say to Sam'l the first leisure moment I have

I will write him. — I have nothing new to write as this neighborhood seems dull and quiet — very little sociability here, all selfish, wrapped up to themselves pretty much, no weddings or courtships going on as I hear of. — I have seen all our connexion, they are well & inquired kindly after you — I have spent a good deal of my time with Thomas & Emma, (that is of nights) they are well & very kind, and are constantly talking of you & Children — they have two fine Children — the daughter is a little beauty, & so is a fine looking fellow, but really I do not think that boy of ours that I can compare to them. — all the negroes at home are well and contented, I find old Nancy & Rachel up at Mr Baldwin's place, well, happy & contented, all seem pleased with Mr Hobbs, he is decidedly the best overseer that we have ever had here — done more work in less time & with more ease than any we yet we have & provided crop growing & now of the seasons with favorable, that is all we want — it will be good for 8 or 10 thousand dollars 517 So that we can lay up a little sum after — He has the

the Baldwin place in beautiful repair & all well cultivated with two beautiful woodland pastures inclosed in front and back of the Hermitage. —— & & & the crop all put in well & the ground well cultivated. & & ——

I found things in the dining room at home just as I left them not damaged in the least & also up at the 136 place — I shall have all the beds aired in a fine day. I found but little done on the House no Bricklayers & but one or two Carpenters — I have put a little life into them since I came, & now they are going a pretty wide. — I am hurrying & pushing them every day & have advanced them already two weeks ahead, by engaging 4 extra more so I shall get it attended to well. — I will write again soon do write me often & take care of the Children keep them near & love for me & don't let them forget me I pray for your & their health & that of Sallars, keep him for my sake to send & love. May god bless preserve & protect you all as ever your

affectionate Husband

Andrew Jackson jun

Mrs Sarah Jackson jun

PS Eaton

PS My kind regards to Col Eaton
Hays Lewis & all inquiring friends

[Private and confidential]

Columbia Tenn. April 29 1835

Dear Sir,

In regard to the Vice Presidency on the democratic ticket, I take the liberty of making a suggestion. Though not unfriendly to Col. Johnson, I am sure I cannot be mistaken, that in this State, Alabama, and the Southwest generally, he would bring with him no strength, but on the contrary in this State would be a dead weight. This grows out of his domestic relations, which would be much used against him, and the opinion generally entertained of his talents and capacity. Carroll in this State is the most popular man except yourself and if selected as our candidate would unquestionably carry the State. In Alabama, and in all the West he is popular. Col. May of Illinois told me last winter that next to yourself, he was the strongest man in the Union, in that State. I do not doubt the fact. At all events his nomination would improve our situation here. Carroll has made a speech at this place as a candidate for Governor. He takes the ground I do, and avows himself to be in favour of the strongest man of our party, whomsoever he may be, and against any division whereby we may be weakened and defeated. He is a native Pennsylvanian and would have strength in that quarter. I pray you to think of it, and consult our friends on the subject.

Yours &c

J.K.P. [olk]

Private

Havre 2d. May 1835.

My dear General

I wrote from Rouen to Mr Forsyth to announce my departure from Paris, but finding the Packet detained, I have time to inform you that I am here with my Family waiting the arrival of the Frigate to Embark. Capt Elliot was obliged by contrary winds to go to Cherbourg, instead of Jersey as he intended, to take in water, and has not yet returned; he will probably arrive to day and I shall immediately Embark; in the mean time we all are to see the flag of our country flying over us.

I wrote from Rouen to Mr Forsyth my last dispatch from Paris informed you of the insolent Condition annexed to the payment of their Debt by the Chambers of Deputies. It has since been introduced to the Peers by a Message of the Minister of War by which we learn in substance that the Ministers have a measure to Paris with an explanation of your Message before the Money will be paid. It will be some weeks

Years

I think

before the law can pass the Chambers of Restoration In the interval, they will have time to ponder over the contents of a Note which I left them at parting; it will serve, should they persist in their pretentions, as a complete justification in the opinion of the world of any course we may think proper to pursue to support the dignity of the Country. It is long, and I have not time to Send a copy by this packet which can not be many days before you. The expression you are kind enough to give to the letter of the 29 January makes me flatter myself that this, written in the same Spirit will be equally fortunate - Should it prove so, it will be an additional motive with me for felicitating myself on the conquest of my feelings which prompted me at once to accept my passports when they were offered. For in that case neither the one nor the other of these letters, which so completely put France in the wrong, could have been written - The last three months of my Stay in France have been painful, and more than usually laborious, but I do not regret them; for I close my mission with the perfect consciousness of having to the last moment asserted the dignity while I endeavoured to secure the interests of my Country, at the expence of my personal feelings.

The Passage of the law, impossible as the acceptance of the condition annexed to it is, her own advantage. the Debt is now completely acknowledged after the Strictest Scrutiny on their own principles, and if they persist in annexing a condition to its payment, which is

impossible to

be performed. it will add nothing a new justification to the measures
we may pursue to enforce it -

I shall probably have the pleasure of
seeing you so soon after you will have received this letter that I reserve
all other matters for personal communication

with the most devoted attachment

I am my dear General your friend & Obt
Edwd Livingston

Nashville, May 3, 1835.

My dear Sir:

By yesterday's mail I received your letter of the 21st inst. and I regret that time will not allow me to answer it as fully as I should wish.

You will see by the newspapers that the opposition have brought out Col. Cannon against me. An effort will be made to withdraw the other two, which may succeed. I care not how it is, I am engaged for the war, and have the most perfect confidence of success. In the Counties of Wilson, Rutherford, Bedford, Lincoln, Giles, Maury, and Wiliamson, where I have been my majorities will be large, and from all other parts of West Tennessee, my information if of the most cheering kind. Tomorrow I expect to set out for the Western District where I shall be most of this month. Cannon has mounted White, but I umhorse him wherever I go, by an exposure of his desertion during the Creek War. Whenever I address the people this fact has and shall be made known. I fight with gloves off. In a speech at Murfresborough with Cannon at my side, I told the people that I was confident they would not abandon me now, for that I had never abandoned a post which they had entrusted to me. I asked them if I had abandoned my country at Talladega, Emuchapee, Enotechapco, the Horse Shoe, or the ever memorable plains of New Orleans. The people made the application, but the Colonel did not reply.

Your friend

Wm Carroll

Washington May the 20th 1835.

My Son, I have the pleasure to enclose you a letter from your dear Sarah, just received enclosed with one to me from Which I have the pleasure to enclose that our dear Sarah and Susan little ones will be with me to night if the weather continues good.

I am without advice from you on the farm since yours of the 2d inst. I hope your next will inform us when you will be able to leave Jeanne free to join us here, we are all anxious to see you - welcome however when the Major will leave Jeanne free for this place but I suppose before this can reach you - I hope we shall hear from you by the 20th of the month & all parts of it prospering well. I am anxious to hear what prospects of a Stand of Cotton we have this time, the season must have determined our prospects, from the continued cold rains here until within a few days past, I have been fearful that our Cotton crop would be blighted - but the Lords will be done -

This is the day of the great meeting of De-
legates fresh from the people to deter-
mine on the important questions who
they will select for candidates for
President & Vice President & present
to the people for their suffrages, and
to my great mortification & regret, my
native, and adopted States are the only
ones unrepresented in this impor-
tant national convention fresh
from the people- The people of Ten-
nessee will have now to decide
whether they will abandon there
old democratic principles and party
which we have been acting with
since the establishment of our
happy government- or [illegible]
of the bidding of Mr Bell, and Davy
Crockett, with the blue light federalists
nullifiers, and all the [illegible] opposition
I trust the people will with one voice
say that we will sustain the nominees
of the national convention
our republican brethren to put down
the Bank, & nullification, Mr Bells &
Davy Crockets
& Tennessee to the contrary notwithstanding
write me often, and when you

leave Jamesfort to unite with us
Direct Mr Hobbs to write us often
& to the Forwarmer cott dwd = and how
for the citizen Flint cott performed
on his first training -
Say Leath is surveying - others
are well & your mother, sisters &
to your give our love to all our
connections & neighbours and
accept for yourself my prayers for
your safety & happiness & believe me
your affectionate father.
Andrew Jackson

A. Jackson Esqr. jnr

I beg you to be assured that I shall
appreciate the favorable sentiments in
regard to my services and shall be
glad to
shall see the occasion on this
occasion: and also ~~to publish~~
~~shall will not allow me to visit~~
~~you~~ it is out of my power to
avail myself of the opportunity to
pay my respect to my friends in
Philadelphia. I regret that I am
unable with gratitude the kindness
~~manner~~ in which by Law I must
discharge with which by Law
I must my services in the cause
of our common country

Nashville, June 28th, 1835.

My dear Sir,

I have been so much engaged in trav[e]ling about for [the] last two months that I have had but little time to devote to writing.

The opposition to me is of the most untiring kind, but I meet them at every point, and have now no doubt but I shall obtain a larger number of votes than all the other candidates.

I have broken poor Cannon down, by giving every where an account of his abandoning the Creek War. Dunlop wants only rope and he will hang himself. His base and illiberal attacks upon yourself are sufficient to destroy him every where and in relation to this matter you may be assured I do not spare him. I enclose you a Columbia paper, from which you will see that I caused a fluttering among his friends at that place. You will also see a well written article signed "A friend to truth" defending you against Dunlap 's attack upon you.

This article, as well as a former number were written by General Gideon J. Pillow, a young man of fine talents, and a devoted friend to you as well as my self. The Pillow and the Paine blood run free through his veins, and he is ready for any demand which may be made. Dunlap had the impudence to cause it to be published in a Columbia paper, that he had distinguished himself so much in several hard fought Battles in the Seminole Campaign, that you gave him the name of the little Black Fox. This obliged me to give a history of that Campaign, and to state that Dunlop never served you until you were at Fort Gadsden on your return march.

The truth mortified his friends very much, and they are at a loss to know what to do. I expect to leave here in a few days for East Tennessee, where I will spend most of July.

526

Sincerely, your friend,

Wm Carroll

Washington
June 29th 1835—

Gentlemen:

Having answered the communication
addressed to me by the committee of invitation
on behalf of the democratic citizens of the
3d congressional district of your state, who
have also so kind as to request me to unite
with them in celebrating the next 4th of July,
I have supposed that it would be unnecessary
to send another answer to you: and have
therefore taken the liberty of referring you
to that committee. I am with great
respect
y. obt. & fellow citizen
Andrew Jackson

Hon. John Rhea &c
& other committee of
arrangements—

Genl Andrew Jackson

FREE

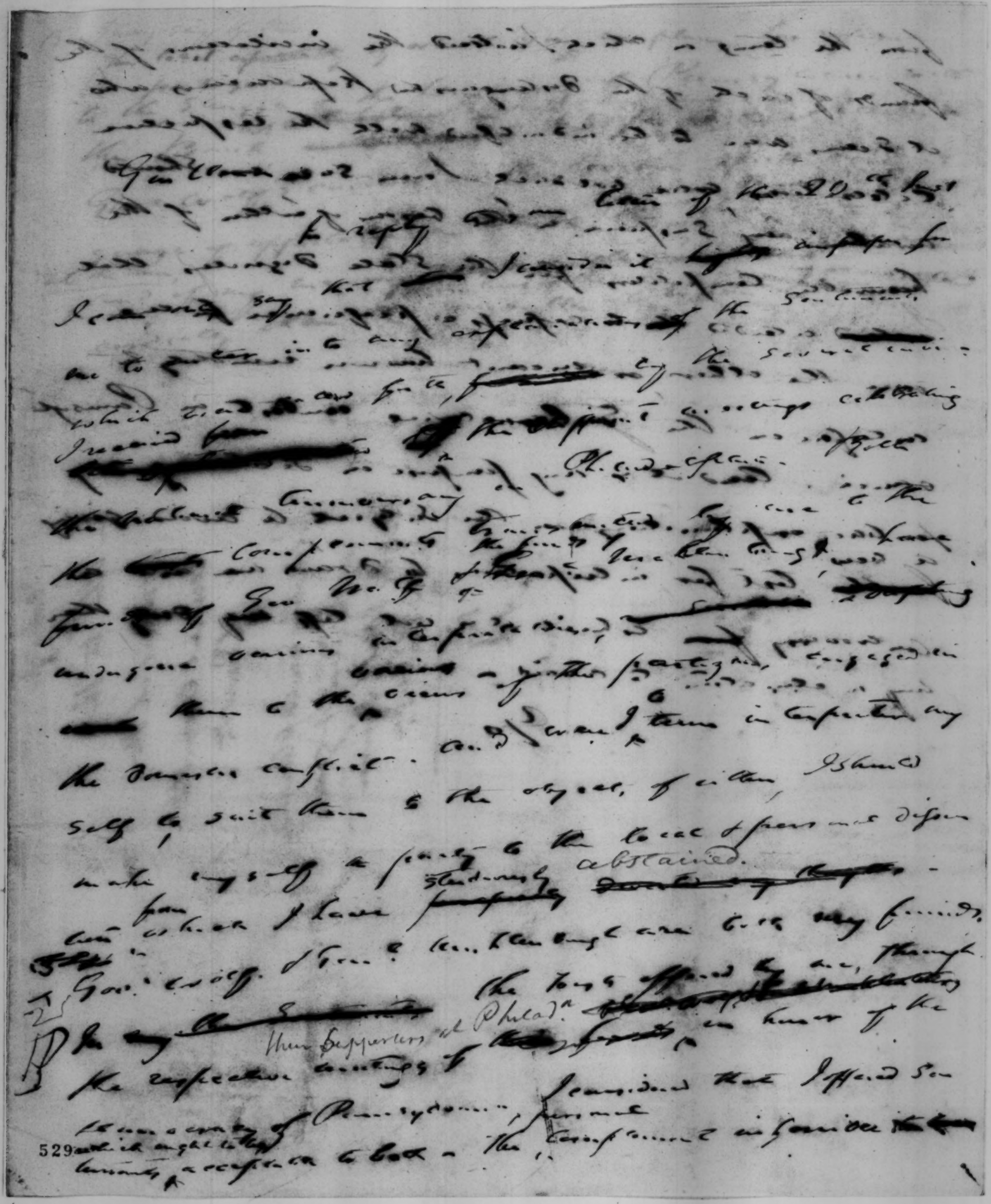
June 29 1832

CITY OF WASHINGTON
JUN
30

Capt. John Rhea U.S.
& W Lafell & others
Democratic Committee
arrangements for the
Conspicuous distant
Philadelphia

of the Democratic

c. July 25, 1835.



c July 25,

c. July 25, 1835.

But I may say of the
[illegible] of which you complain, that
[illegible] Law [illegible]
to the Charge of the Law in case of Perm. 37 Cong. in which
a writ [illegible] the President or any future contest
the Bank. [illegible] & so far as [illegible] as it can do to
Gov. Cass's conduct on the occasion, speaks the sense
sense of opposition in which the whole
at the time, and of my own [illegible] at the time, and since expressed.
[illegible] of the Com. [illegible] & whom I have expressed
confidence [illegible]

Copy of
a
Letter to the
Members of the
Central Committee
of Penna.

Requesting an explanation
of the Event of Gen.
at the Wolf Dinner
in Phila.a

---

By
A.J.
Pres.t of the U.S.

note Bell just objected to Col. R. M Johnston, to come out against the Baltimore convention and in favour of the Bank— Johnston would not become his dupe— he then objects to White as tho yielding to his views & Bell crockett & Co met in caucus and bring out in opposition to the old Democratic ticket & repudiation ticket, advocated by White Bell and their pushed of proceeds in 1832— how is it not fair to infer, as Bell made the proposition to Johnston to come out against the National convention & in favour of a U. S. Bank, that White has agreed if elected to be in favour of the Bank— does not Bells letter to Cassedy give strong grounds for such an inference—

Aug. 31, 1835.

Monday

Dear Sir, -

When I left you on Saturday I prepared a draft of the enclosed which was not satisfactory to myself. I intended to redraft it yesterday and wait on you with it, but unfortunately had an attack of my usual malady which put me in bed. This morning I have revised it and now inclose it but apprehend it is too late from the announcement in the Globe.

I have not given it any particular direction because I did not know the direction you might desire to give it - shall attend to the Secretary of State or otherwise.

With the highest regard

Yours &c

Amos Kendall

Aug. 31, 1835.

Rec'd 31st August 1835

W. A. Kendall — vs
The Mississippi & Ohio
Dispute — A. J.

The President

President

the President has read with extreme surprize the Message of the Acting Governor of Michigan to the Legislative Council at their late extraordinary session. He finds in it an entire misconception of the pacific measures he had recommended as a means of avoiding collision with the State of Ohio until the end of the next session of Congress, and what gives them more concern, the open avowal of an indisposition on the part of the Acting Governor to carry his views into effect.

In no occasion has the President recognized or sanctioned the idea, that the Territory of Michigan can or ought to compromise or suspend her ordinary jurisdiction over that portion of her Territory which is claimed by the State of Ohio. On the contrary he deems it the duty of the territorial authorities to maintain that jurisdiction as long as the laws which confer it remain in force, and in case it were overturned by an armed force, he would have felt obliged to arrest it by all the means, civil and military, which the constitution and laws of the United States have placed at his disposal to sustain the rights of the Union. But it was his most earnest desire to avoid that extremity. The act of 12th February 1835, and the proceedings under it, he considered unnecessary to protect the rights of Michigan, as well as vindictive in their character, inasmuch as they prescribed extreme punishment for acts which in themselves were not criminal and could not impair the rights of the Territory. To avoid the danger of imbruing the frontier of the Territory in fraternal blood, the President thought it not too much to ask, nor did he

think it degrading in the territorial authorities to grant, that this act and the proceedings under it should be suspended while Ohio on the other hand suspended her attempts to take jurisdiction over the lands in question, until the end of the next session of Congress, leaving the ordinary jurisdiction of the Territory over those lands in full force. Nor the acting Governor should be unwilling upon the President's recommendation to promote this pacific arrangement which was intended to prevent entire the rights and jurisdiction of Michigan, while it avoided a resort to force, in which the President was not prepared to expect.

Nor the President may not be misrepresented, he wishes it to be distinctly understood that he considers the act of Ohio for taking possession of the tract of country claimed by her now by land under the actual jurisdiction of Michigan, as totally unwarrantable and unconstitutional - one which it would have been his duty to resist by force if it had been carried into effect by a military array. Nor it was passed in a moment of excitement and without due consideration of the principles and consequences involved, he is led to believe from the willingness now shown in the authorities of that state to suspend its execution. The exertions of the acting Governor of Michigan to prevent the execution of that act through the ordinary tribunals and peace officers of the Territory and the United States, he highly approves, and he has ever been and is now prepared to sustain the territorial authorities in all reasonable and peaceful measures to maintain their jurisdiction, and if it be trampled down by mili-

tary force, to use military force to sustain it. But this is a resort which he cannot contemplate without horror; and he is not prepared to sustain the territorial authorities in needless acts of a vindictive character which are calculated to produce it. ~~He would be~~ A resort to force on either side would be a sad commentary on our beneficial institutions; and it would be but a thankless return, if the offspring of the old states were to involve them in a bloody civil war in contending among themselves for a strip of that ample domain, all which the present states cheerfully gave up for the sake of peace and union.

The President entertains a high personal regard for the acting Governor and entirely approves of his general administration. It is with extreme regret he has witnessed the disposition evinced in his recent Message which imposes an obligation to the public which no personal considerations can outweigh. While the President expects the Head of the Territorial government to maintain unimpaired the rights and jurisdiction of the Territory under his charge, he must insist that no obstacles shall stand in the way of such just and honorable concessions as may be necessary to arrest the hand of violence and preserve the peace of the county. With a view to this result he feels it his duty to supersede the acting Governor of Michigan by the appointment of a new Secretary for that Territory.

Columbia Tenn. Sept 22d 1838

My Dear Sir

Private

By some misunderstanding on the mail, your letter of the 28th ult. did not arrive here until to day. I am thus enabled to say to you, in anticipation of the mail of this week, and substantially answer them, your inquiries, touching the Shoctaw's. — I have from Genl Arbuckle a copy of the return of the Shoctaw's, and it is his opinion that not more than 1/3 of the whole will remove. I doubt from Genl Arbuckle's letter, and from other sources of information to me, whether even that number will remove. I have not a doubt on that point. From what I know of the disposition of the Shoctaw's I have no doubt that 2/3 of them will be ready to go when the Shoctaw's, as a mass, will be ready to go. — I have [illegible] in all these matters. — I have [illegible] a few days ago, who tells me that [illegible] declares his intention to vote for me against any body — day but that if I am not a candidate he will vote for Bell not [illegible]. I have none no doubt about

Hunt[illegible] and Daniel J. Johnson you know
as my friends. Many as per as I can learn how has
[illegible] saying what he will do. It is
said he dislikes Bell personally, and if he votes
for him, he will probably do so, under the ad-
vice of Whiteside in his District. I think it unsafe
to have him vote. — You request me to
[illegible] my calculations in regard to my strength
give you my [illegible]. I have consulted many other
persons members of the House and think my per-
sonal [illegible] pretty near
[illegible] as they now in the former contest. Indeed
so that they [illegible] to publish any [illegible] —
I do not see any thing if otherwise difficult, you in any case
[illegible] the selection of our minds here, shall be made
[illegible] to produce confusion in our
[illegible] which I think would will be prevented.
[illegible] — Hon. J. P. Allen of Ky. has been here, who
[illegible] my last [illegible] the Kentucky members in that State are
[illegible] to vote. He says further that
[illegible] to vote. [illegible] of the
[illegible] of the others [illegible] Hawkins (the former of
whom is not there now) is full-blooded abolitionists
[illegible] will not vote for Bell. — Without the
[illegible] I think might [illegible] from Gentlemen
Reynolds of Illinois and Gov. Ellis of Indiana
[illegible] on that the delegations of those States
will support me with to be McCarty of Indy

must. We succeeded so that it was to effect our election by making a show of clinging to him by when he first

[illegible] all the Slaves with Kentucky to

[illegible] to, & will perform an emptiness seems

to our friends him, only help me even in this

matter. My opinion is that all Henry counties

and I will have a majority of the

whole but before the election I dare not be

sure that that majority will be given

[illegible] I have the most flattering accounts,

from all parts of the state, from the mountains of Kentucky

to the Ohio River, with unknown exception upon the

subject of the resolutions, and with

[illegible] Stokeford are of any opinion

whatever, who is a man of talents, & good

character, will be on return home, on

the 20th instant, his presence not absolutely

necessary in the course of proceedings, and will go no

where else, himself intending then. They will be on

Kentucky journal and I think with Clergy. My health

has continued so well, that I have not yet, for 8

days from home. Within the last five days I com-

menced, it is much improved, & I shall on Monday

go to Nashville. Make our kind respects to Mrs. D.

& the Commodore.

Very Truly

Yrs. friend

Samuel D. Ingham

Mrs. S. A. L. Southard

Washington City.

Navy Department,
Sept. 29th 1835.

Sir,

I have the honor to present to you for signature, Warrants for the following Midshipmen, viz:—

James L. Parker, M. D. C. W. Watson
Chas Robinson, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chas Pearce,
Jas W. Read, Benjamin R. Nicholls, & R. P. Rodgers
Jas S. Biddle, Chas H. Piper, Joseph Nowell
Horace Harrell, Gough W. Grant & Albert
S. Whittier.

I am very respectfy
your obt. Servt.
M. Dickerson.

The President of the
United States.

Letters from different persons to Gen Jackson

Assorted

Hunters Hill Octr 11 1835

My Dear Sarah

Your kind letter of the 26
ult has just been received and believe me when
I say, I read it with much pleasure and Satisfaction
and felt quite relieved as I left my dear boy & Rachel
some what unwell, I sincerly hope you all still
continue to improve and I am pleased to learn
that Father health & spirits still continue good &
improving, all that I have now to cheer & console
me in your letters; I am for away & very lonesome
but as you say I must endure it a while I hope
the time will be short of our separation, for depend
upon it I will leave here as soon as I possibly
can I am now just waiting to see how the
Cotton will turn out & get our cotton screw & press
well fixed, & also to make arrangements for the early
completion of the House & hurry them as much as
possible & to get all hands I can — so I think I
shall be able to leave here early in next Month. —

I have [illegible] time to write you except to say
all's well — I found the furniture in a state of
preservation nothing materially injured — I shall have
it all looked to & preserved as well as possible — We are
all very [illegible] in this neighborhood about our cotton
crops the past has nearly destroyed our prospects
entirely we shall only make about one third
of a crop of cotton — but we shall make
corn & every thing else in great abundance the
stock are all in fine order & every thing goes
on smoothly — I have engaged Mr Hobbs for the
next year — give him $450 — and wrote Father to which
I refer you I have a great deal to say, but
can't write say it upon paper but will keep it in
remembrance until we meet — Hannah Betty, Rachel & Dale
[illegible] anxious to see you home again all was very
much disappointed at not seeing you with me —

I hear Ellen Thomas & Emma after they are all
well — Poor Thomas is in a bad way, will literally make
nothing this year, that report about his selling
out & having to pay $600 to get off is too true —
they are going to sell out finally they say, can't will
do otherwise — I pity them from the bottom of my soul —
they send their love to you & Father —

I will write you soon again & write me often
and tell me about the dear little ones - how I would
like to see them & you, but my Dear this is I hope the
last of our long separation & then up - it will
not be as long this time as before - I attended the
races at Nashville 2 days, our colts did not run,
unfortunately they took the distemper shortly after getting
on the tract & they are now at home doing well, there
was fine racing at Nashville - I lost nothing - Cousin
Andrs horse Mambrino was badly beat, got distanced in
the first 3 miles & they had to run 4 miles & repeat. The
horse that beat him so easily was called Hybernia
a splendid Animal - but he (Mambrino) is now done, used up -
Paul lost nearly all his reputation as a trainer - &c &c

Aunt Cat. & Pets forget me - kiss them & say papa is coming
back soon - kiss Father for me & accept one for
my kind regards to all - all relations well except Martha
Anderson & she is better (Bilious fever) - Pray God bless
you & my dear Pets I pray you all health &
happiness. Say to Father I will write him soon -

Believe me your devoted affectionate
Husband
Andrew Jackson jun

To
Sarah

Private 1 Sept

Wm Andrew Jackson jun
Care of the President U S
Washington city
DC

Washington
Oct. 22. 1835—

W. Albert Ames

Sir,

I give with pleasure this letter to you as an evidence of my confidence in the very respectable testimonials in your behalf which have been presented to me. It will be gratifying to me to learn that your determination to remove to the West has been executed, and that in that rich & fertile region you have found happiness and prosperity

I am very respectfully
Your Ob. Sert
Andrew Jackson

W. Albert Ames
of Grant Town
D. C

ORIGINAL COPY
PROPERTY OF
Roy W. Ide
Springfield Illinois.

Oct. 31st. 1830

Private-

By looking into the past history of our Government & our intercourse with the Powers of Europe, I find France took exceptions to Genl. Washingtons message to Congress of the 19th of January 1797- (see Com. on Stock papers. Book 1794 to 1797) the last sentence concludes thus, "it is a subject of the truth to justify its endorsement, "could not but be displeased" This, with the French "and frankly disposed" to any message force may be applied to my message of Decr. 1834. France also took umbrage at Mr. Adams in 1797- and I enclose you the testimony of prince polignac touching offence at the message of 1829 and the correspondence of Mr. Rives and enclosures with the Prince upon that subject- please perserve & return them when noted to me.

I furnish you with these that the whole ground may be before you- It is high time that this arrogance of France should be put down and the whole European would taught to know that we will not permit France or any of all the European Governments, to in- =terfere, or dictate to the President in his language-

542

he shall use in his message to congress
when he is fulfilling the requirements
of the constitution, or to decon the
its intentions beyond what its clear
context would dictate, and refer us
solely from them and dost authori
them, when the instrument is
self declares a different meaning
The president is bound by this oa
to take such duly to lay before
congress the state of the union
& to recommend to their consideration
such measures as he shall deem proper to be adopted. The
in the message of 1834 & 1835 faithfully
complied with, & it would be decei
ful to explain or apologize
to a foreign government for
any thing said in a message
if in the language of arrogance
haughty insulting to us as an inde
pendent nation to ask & and the
no answer will ever submit
As early as your health and busin
will permit let me hear from you

Yrs A. J.

Oct 31st 1835

A. Kendall Esqr

Genl Houston has the honor of presenting
to his best friend, President Jackson, the
enclosed Proclamation, with his sincere
respects, and most cordial regards.

He begs leave also, to offer his joyful
felicitations to the President, in the triumph
of his principles, over an opposition, who
sought to overwhelm him, and the Country.

The most cordial wishes, for the Presidents
long life, and future Glory, are tendered,
with unceasing esteem, and affection.

San Felipe de Austin
17 th Oct 1835.

Andrew Jackson

President of the United States

Washington D.C

United States

Washington City.
Decr. 17 th 1835.

Genl Andrew Jackson

President of the United States—

Honoured Sir,

I hope you will pardon the liberty which I have thus Ventured to take for the purpose of informing You, that the Commission, as Justice of the peace which I had the honour to receive of you in the Year Eighteen hundred and Thirty, will expire on the 19th Instant.

I am informed that it is the duty of a Certain Clerk in the Department of State, to Cause to be laid before you a list of the names of Justices of the peace whose Commissions are about to terminate, but that, that Clerk has in several instances neglected or failed to furnish you with such list, and that in Consequence of such neglect or failure Magistrates who had devoted the whole of their time to the discharge of the duties of their office were kept out of their Commissions for a Considerable time and subjected to the great [redacted] inconvenience Hope, and to the Mortification of having to say to persons who applied to them to do business that their Commissions had expired, and that for some Cause to them unknown they had not been reappointed. To prevent if possible my being placed in such a predicament, I have been advised to make known to you the Shortness of my time I have to serve. I Am Sir, with Sentiments of deep Respect

545

your Obt. Servt. Benjamin K. Morrell

To
Genl. Andrew Jackson
President of the
United States

Politeness of
C. C. Gibson Esq.

General Land Office
December 18th 1835.

Sir

I have the honor to request your signature to the Patent hereunto annexed.

With great respect
Your obt servant
Thos A Brown

To the

President of the United States.

To the

President of the United States

Norfolk, Dec. 18. '35

Dear Sir,

On my way to the Steam boat at Baltimore, yesterday morning, I called at the post-office, where I found your kind passport to the confidence of your friends in the Southern country. I do not expect to have any time for making acquaintance with any body in my route; but I shall feel more comfortable by having such a protection in the case of any mishap.

I take the liberty to enclose a few lines to Lewis Randolph, to be kept and delivered to him in case of his coming on to Washington; or to be sent, in case you should learn that he is not coming on.— Miss Septimia is doing very well. As to myself, I, now and then, cough a good deal; but the weather has been very damp & unfavorable. I have little doubt that in the course of a week I shall be entirely free from it.

Present my kind regards to the several members of your family, and believe in my very affectionate attachment and respect. — In great haste, A. P. Hill.

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Andrew Jackson
President of the U. States
Washington City.
D. C.

Pontotoc Chickasaw nation
Mississippi 2nd Dec. 1836

By the latter part of the second article of the supplemental Treaty of Sept. 1830 between the United States and the Choctaw Tribe of Indians there is given to the widow of Puckshanubbee, in trust for herself and children, four quarter sections of land. This land to be located under and by direction of the President of the U. States.

I understand that the widow, at an early period, made this claim to Greenwood Leflore who located it in a mutilated condition ——— Col. George S. Gaines then acting agent for the Choctaws, was ordered by the Secretary of War to raise the location thus made, and to locate the land all together, and in one entire section; deciding that it being holden in trust, the widow had no power to alien it.

In obedience to the order of the Secretary of war, Col. Gaines has raised that location, and located the claim elsewhere. The lands on which the claim was first located, thereby remained unappropriated. part of which, has since been purchased of the united States, under the operation of the act granting pre-emptions, and the pre-emptor has since sold the same to me.

As the location of this Indian claim, is required by the treaty, to be made under and by your direction; and my being now interested in the land, I am in

hopes you will not regard it inadmissable for me to
request the favour of you to inform me, whether the
direction of the Secretary of war to Col. Martin to
raise the location made by Taylor, and for Col.
Martin to locate the claim all together and in one
entire section, or under and by your directions
to the last the treaty committed the location of
his claim to your direction my apology is to be found,
for taking the liberty of addressing you individually
on the subject. I shall be much gratified
to you, should you be pleased to cause the desired
information to be furnished to me at Columbus in
this State, at your earliest convenience as to you shall be
most agreeable with high consideration your
Obedient Servt
Stephen Cooke

Pontotoc Miss
Dec 25 —

Free —

[redacted] Keesling

Andrew Jackson

President of the U. States

Mail

Washington

City.

To His Excellency
Andrew Jackson

Windsor, Dec. 28, 1835.

Venerable Sir

In an accompanying package, we have enclosed you several numbers of the "Democratic Statesman" edited by Apollos Nunn, a young and enterprising man who has aided much in propelling forward the great wheel of Democracy, in Vermont. An increase of five hundred subscribers to his paper during the last political year, gave us, we are happy to state, in this county, alone, more than 500 Jackson votes; thus plainly exhibiting the vast importance of our making continued exertions in behalf of so spirited and influential an advocate of the rights of man. Mr N, although, every way desirous of sustaining, at all hazards, the great and growing cause, in which he is enlisted, is, notwithstanding, in somewhat embarrassed pecuniary circumstances. He came among us, when there was hardly room for hope and he has stood by us, unflinchingly, until

as we are prone to believe, a brighter day has dawned. We have done much to sustain the press, and are still willing to cooperate in its support: When the paper was first established it was located at Norwich, in this county. For obvious reasons we removed the same to Vergennes, which is nearer the centre of this populous county. Prior to its removal the printing of the U. S. Laws was had, but owing to a delay of a few weeks, necessarily consequent upon its removal, the laws were taken from us, and given to the "Argus" a paper printed in Middlebury, on the other side of the Mountain; this we thought hard - ly used, inasmuch, as we needed the same and as no other paper, had the laws, this, East side of the Mountain, but we relied on your ultimately restoring to us what you must discover to be our equitable right. Three newspapers, the nearest of which is 60 miles from here, on the other side of the Green Mountain, have the laws by authority, whilst the whole Valley of the Connecticut, on the East side, is wholly destitute of reading, or hearing the laws. This is an important point, and we hope will have due weight with you. Our case is clear, and we cannot

but feel satisfied that you will award on press, that which belongs to it. We would here mention, that the papers on the West side of the Mountain to which we have alluded, have a very limited circulation on this side We hope that with as little delay as possible, Mr. M. will be authorised to publish the laws. An important election will take place, here in the fall, and the sooner the "rivers of operation" are placed in his hands, the sooner, we can vanquish the federal foe. We sincerely wish you 25 more happy new yrs and have the honor to be

with the most profound respect & esteem, Your most devoted friend and very humble Servants

Thomas Emerson
Sergeant-
Frank D Ettes
Curtis Emerson

P. S. Please converse with Senator Hubbard & Hale of N. Hampshire in regard to our claim, as they have a perfect knowledge of the geography of our State - and as they are well aware of the great importance of the same to the inhabitants of the Valley of the Connecticut

His
Excellency. Andrew. Jackson
Pres.t. U. States
Washington

Deckertown N.J. Jan. 6th 1836

To Andrew Jackson
President of the United States

Honored Sir

A course of peculiar circumstances has emboldened me to address you by a private letter— and altho' those circumstances are of but small account compared with the great weight of governmental care resting upon the mind of the President of this Union; yet they are of much importance to the small community of which I have the privilege to be a member

The subject alluded to is the following — One of the great thoroughfares leading from the western parts of New York state and Pennsylvania to the city of New York passes through our county (Sussex N.J.). This road divides into two ~~parts~~ at Milford Pa. on the Delaware river, the one passing through the southern the other through the northern part of our county and meeting again at the city (N.Y.) Now the seat of justice of this county was originally — and inconveniently placed not in the center but in the southern side of the county through which the southern stage route passes two flourishing villages are towards the northern side through which the northern route passes. For several years past a four horse stage coach has run upon each rout every other day making a daily passage for western passengers to the city.

This arrangement has hitherto been felt by the community of our county in general to be very equitable to all the citizens, and advantageous.

Now our aggrievance is, that through a late arrangement of the Post Master Gen. our northern stage has been stoped, taken and placed on the southern route which now enjoys a daily passage while ours is left entirely destitute, it is a damp thrown on our little village and agricultural vicinity. Now what ever may have been the representation to the Department by Speculators and intreaguers, the truth is the present arrangement is lap proffitable - in a pecuniary point of view - to the United States Post office Department, than the former one was. Moreover the northern rout was the nearest between the points, Milford Pa. & N. York ct. by 16 miles, and also on the northern rout there are 15 miles of Rail-road. Another idea is, that a classical institution of learning has for a few years past been growing up in a village on the northern rout. This has already done much good and promises ^ to do much more in improving the rising generation. The late arrangements of our stage routs threatens to do this a serious injury if not to prove its entire overthrow. The plain fact is that a few Speculators, proprietors, &c. have so represented the case to the Post Master General as to gain their nefarious plans, while no advantage accrues to the Department, and an honest, patriotic and republican community is discontented and groan under an unjust aggrievance.

The reason I have taken the singular step of presenting this little, and comparatively local matter to the President himself is that we as a Community have already

memorialized the Post Master Gen. on the subject
but with no effect - I would with duly felt def-
erence suggest that if the President may not feel
it consistant to lend his influence in this little matter
further - he would confer a favour on a humble friend
by handing this letter to the Hon. Post Master Gen. perhaps
it might afford him some information on this quarter
of his business; and cause a reconsideration of certain
arrangements.

I cannot close this epistle without giving vent
to the very pleasing emotions and recollections which
have no doubt been the emboldening cause of my
addressing, in rather a singular manner, a personage
filling so superior a station. These emotions & recollections
arise from the fact that I am by birth & early education a
Tennessean, my father too having been a member
of the convention forming the Constitution of that
State where he gained a Knowledge of Gen. Jackson
which was transmitted to myself with my first knowledge
of men and things. It has been no small share of my
subsequent happiness to witness a fellow countryman rise
to be the parent of our great nation. I have, Sir, made
this last disclosure, not I hope, out of too much obsequi-
ousness, nor out of a design to, thereby, influence your
with regard to the subject above presented - for I had not
intended so to do when I began to write -

I make reference for the truth and fairness of the
Statements above given, to Dr Samuel Fowler now
a member in Congress - and whose residence is in
our vicinity.

Respectfully Yours
William Rankin

Do Recorded - 1113
6th June 1836

1614

Andrew Jackson President

Washington City

New Haven January 9th 1836.

My best friend,

I have been fully employed since my arrival on the 5th at night, in despatching the Case of Wm H Ellis the present Collector of the Customs of this Port — & have this day sent to the President of the board of directors of the Mechanics Bank the deposit Bank, of which Mr Ellis is a director, the papers relating to his falsehood that I did no other duty as Permanent Inspector than that relating to the vessels employed in the Coasting trade, which papers you, Sir, have seen. Whether the board will act on them — or what action that may be, is not my province to determine; but I do know that a deposit Bank ought not to be under the direction of a liar or of his associates; & that the lie is proved to the full satisfaction of three of the directors I also know; they having vessels arriving from ports, which I have constantly visited with them to their own knowledge.

A great array of power is here displayed against your poor countryman, poor in purse, but rich in the favor of a great

good man. This array consists in part of the Custom house, the Post Office, the republican Insp. the Register, the District Court, viz Judge Bristol a violent & bitter wig — & Clk. at Ingersolls the unfaithful Clerk. The last, viz Clk. & Ingersoll said in a national convention of young men at Hartford Ct — that he preferred Henry Clay dead to Andrew Jackson living. He was also one of the infamous slanderers of my character with Ellis in the panic Febry 83 impose upon the good Mr. Taney to reduce my salary. The old collector & his friends are also among my slanderers; — knowing that I am substituted in place of Ellis, his old mal-administration of the Custom house may be scrutinized. N. J. Ingersoll the brother of Clk. A. is of course violently opposed to the man who is exposing his relation. Govr. Edwards was District Clerk in 1813. 14. & 15 & his father the Judge. He cannot look with favor on the man who wants to Examine the transactions of his clerk's life, & wants

John M Niles to be governor of the State.

Such is only in part the array of active hostility against a man destitute of property & born & in N Carolina; altho 40 years a resident sometimes called a foreigner in contempt - insariously stigmatized as deranged first in 1814 by federalists & now by pretended Jackson men, but real villains. Still I persevere in a good cause - that of freeing the unbounded post office from bad men. My best friend, would not the interest of the people be advanced, by the establishment by Congress of a department to superintend & direct the Custom houses? Rely upon it, there is sufficient & responsible duty for such an one. I have seen much to be corrected. Pray give my respects to & beloved sons & daughters, to Mr Earle & dear forget Jimmy Ostick & Augustus, who were both very kind to me. I have no copy. With the tenderest love

John H Jacocks

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FREE

To the Presidents of the United States

Washington.

Washington January 23d. 1836

Sir, My attention has been called to your
speech in the Senate, as published in the
Sun by a friend that being a paper, Edited
by a man concerned for defending the
Government, and under stood Sheer fiction,
for lying I never read it therefore your
speech I never was seen by me until
this day. It appears that you were furnished
because I did not order the despatch
of Mr Carry on your notice to the Se=
=cretary by way of a publication over
his name in which he entroduces
the name of Mr. W. Connell, a confiden
=tial agent of the Government who
he charges with violating the confi=
=dence reposed by his secrete instruc=
=tions with the Indians to attend the
views & wishes of the Government
charges him with speculating on
Indian lands, and says, that this
Mr. W. Connels appointment was
procured by you - so soon as the
Secretary of War communicated to
me that Mr Carry had made such

=publication, I observed that Mr Curry
should be rebuked for that publica=
=tion, but Sir, when I reflected
that all the Mr McConnels of Ponsbd
was not produced by you but
that he was recommended by Mr=
Lee, and the appointment made=
=ded to you with the following remark
by the acting Secretary of War "The Secre
=tary of War has pleasure in requesting your
=opinion upon the subject of Mr McCon=
=propositions. Should you see there the cons=
=mend a judicious one, and the em=
=ployment of Mr McConnel agreeable to
=his suggestions, would be pleased to
favor the Letter of instructions, and
communicate with Mr McConnel
on the subject. If however your opinion
should be adverse, I will thank you to
return the papers." The foregoing
fully shews that all the Mr Curry was
wrong in saying that the appointment
was made by me & never communi=
=cated to Mr McConnel, and as his
presumed that Mr McConnel has
made known to Mr Curry his confi=
=dential agency, for it would seem

there was none else that could
the censure upon Mr Burr was
as much as justice would per-
mit for his introducing your
name into the public Prints
before he had an opportunity
to answer the interrogatories
put to him by my direction
by the Secretary of War, one of
which was, through what channel
he came to the knowledge of
Mr McConnels secret
and that you had given credit
in his opinion
to a copy of the letter to you under
which the appointment
of Mr McConnel was enclosed, his
answer was, that being on your
part confidential, he did not suppose
himself at liberty to mention
your name, but that you would have
the goodness to say before the
Jury that he wrote this letter and the enclose
at the same time
in his own
handwriting Mr Burr is on his own
suggestion
defence
Desire that you have no-
tified my name before the Sundry

in reference to a letter written
Col Young to M. Curry, and the
my inaugural address, to show
that contrary to the principle
therein laid down, I was writing
electioneering letters. The awkward
dilemma in which you have placed
yourself by so unprincipledly as
-sailing this letter you might have
saved yourself from, by applying
to me for the facts of the case.
I now tell you your statement is
positively untrue. That letter
was written to prevent my name
being abused by your friends in
Hardin for electioneering purpo-
-ses, by thereby implicating me
in favor of Mr Van Buren, a
thing to which I never have or
will suffer any one to make
it with my consent. I was here
Col Runnels discharging the
duties of my office, when your
friends filed their unbridled pe
-tition which held me up in
the odious light of abandoning my

principles & the principles on
which my whole administration
was based and for my private
friendship for you sustained
you in the Office possession
you were placed in & boldness
your principles and party with
the imputation of doing so for
the sake of washing the President
=tial chair= This by my own testimony
found the Rev= Mr Gwinn I doubt
and those turned Printers erect
out as your hove in your speech
most foolishly- interfering with
elections, because I would not permit
=mit my name to be used, & abused
for electioneering purposes- I
respect that you did this to the
senate as an answer to your
fault & unfounded charges in
the Senate, & that you will not
trust to my justice not to the
=pursuing to present
senate, by which the misstatement
took place will be left to give
the world thro the newspapers as
answer to your slanderous intima
=tion in your speech

So soon as the Notice is received by the Secretary of War from Mr Curry, & the Senate shall be informed of it by Congress there before that body. I shall then in person or by letter to you lost note to the Bank, and to employ your own language, I know understand you — and thought I did from the time I see Mr Lost Spring published in the Globe your letter to Mr Lea in 1827 — that being the first time I ever heard of or seen that letter — and I cannot forbear saying to you that I do not think it to be regretted that your name had not adopted for your course the reasons then given, & which you allude by the pure principles of friendship to me, by voting for my implacable enemy, privately & publicly, to keep me from being placed under the imputations of being in the Senate, & the candidate for the Presidency, and

etc. however for myself, you would have saved yourself from the unfortunate exhibition you have lately made in the Senate on your late speech. I beg you to believe that a sense of justice & a regard for truth, and not the letter & that I wrote it to you more in pity for your wrong & false position you have got yourself in than in anger — yrs —

Copy of a letter
to Judge White
A. J.

Washington
Feby. 21st. 1830

D. Sir,

Allow me to make you acquainted with
W. L Randolph, Secretary of the Territory of
Arkansas, who is now on a visit to your city.
W. Randolph is the grandson of W. Jefferson
and perhaps in a light deserve the respect and
confidence of those who know him. Your
kind attentions to him will confer a
favor on your friend and obt. Svt

Andrew Jackson

Col. Jam. Swartout.
Collector of the Port of
New York

Col. Lam. Swartout
collector of the Port of
W. Randolph } New York

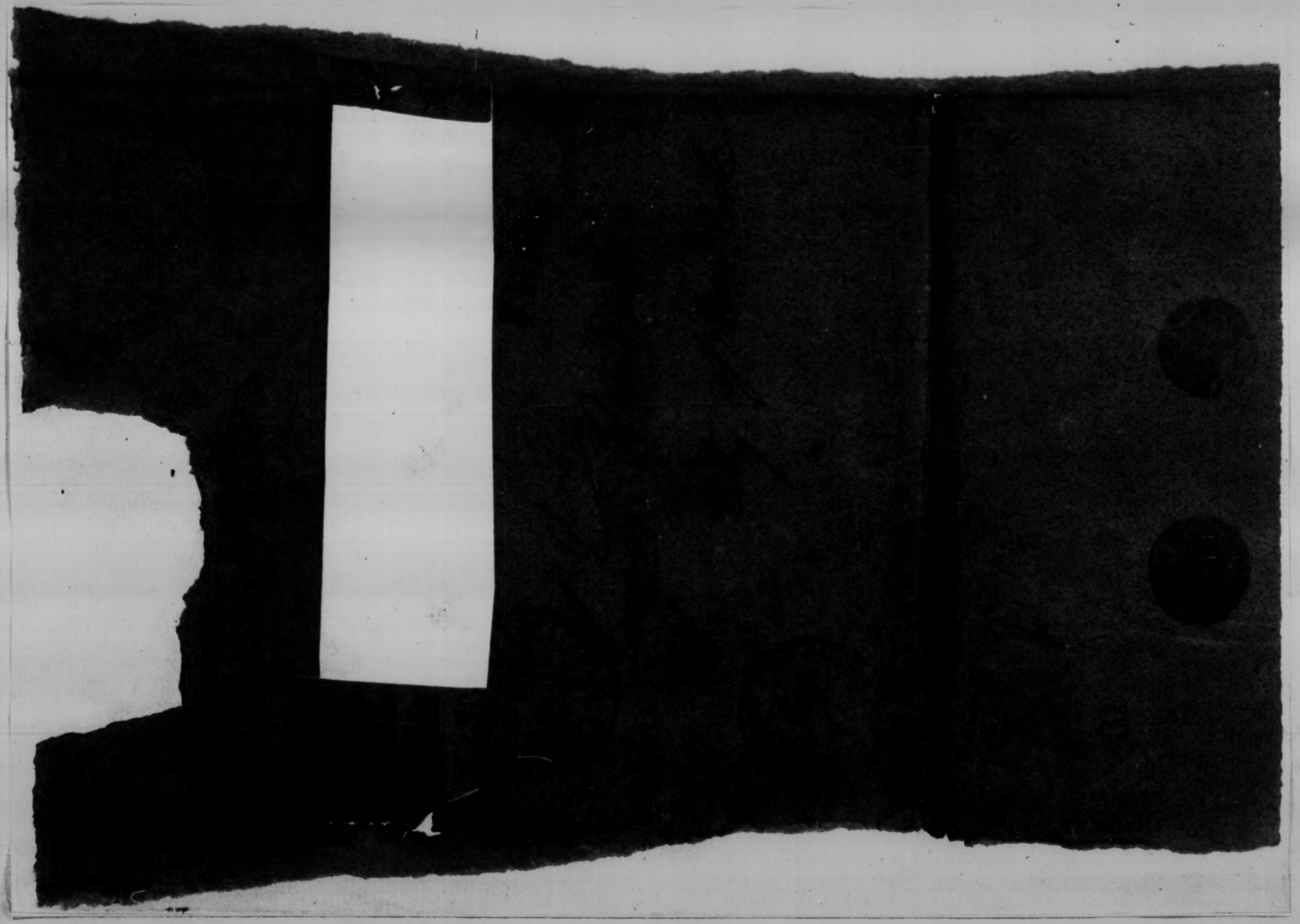
Washington
Feby 21st 1836

D. Sir,

Allow me to present to your acquaintance Lewis Randolph Esq. who will hand you this letter. W. Randolph is the grandson of W. Jefferson and was appointed about a year since Secretary of the Territory of Arkansas, in which office he has met the expectations of his friends, and promises to be of much future usefulness. Your kind attentions to him during his stay in your city will confer a favor on Yr. very obt Servt

Andrew Jackson

C P. White Esq.



Depositions in relation to the division lines between the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nation of Indians taken before me John Pitchford a Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Phillips and Territory of Arkansas. And in the presence of the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Helena on the 8th day of April A.D. 1836.

William Strong. being duly Sworn according to law. deposeth and saith. — That in the Spring of 1811 he removed from the State of Missouri, and settled at this place. — That in the fall of 1812 as he verily believes he went to reside with one Sylvanus Phillips. which was about one mile below the mouth of St Francis River. and on the West bank of the Mississippi River, and about eight or nine Miles above the now Town of Helena that at said time he the said Phillips was engaged in mercantile business. and kept goods for the purpose of trading with the Indians. And a considerable number of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribe. traded with the said Phillips — that he this affiant frequently sold goods to the said Indians for Phillips — That he continued there occasionally. until the said Phillips removed to this place. which is now the Town of Helena. the winter of 1815 and 1816 — that he this affiant then united with one George Seaborn. the clerk of him the said Phillips as aforesaid — that when he this affiant came to the County one Louis Bringier also had a trading establishment at the mouth of St Francis River, and there the said Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians frequently traded. that the said Bringier continued there and kept up the said trade. with the Indians some two or three years afterwards. and then moved up the Arkansas River — that immediately above the plantation of the said Phillips. and below the establishment of the said Bringier was the Cropping of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Trace. — that the landing was on the sand bar on the East side of the Mississippi River. a short distance below the Old Plumb Orchard on the East side of said River

that the trace before Mentioned was the one Travelled by the said Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians from the settlements on Cold Water to the aforesaid trading House — that to this affiant has frequently heard Chickasaw Settlers the said two Nations of Indians about the division line, the Choctaws Claiming to the aforesaid trace, and Chickasaws Claiming to the Gayoso pass or Bayou — that there never was any Cropping or trace from the East side of the Mississippi River opposite this place (Helena) until after the said Phillipses removed here in 1816. — that the said Phillipses built and resided in a house in the upper part of the (now) Town of Helena, that he Continued in the said House until the Year 1817 when he removed on the high land or Hill in the Town of Helena where he Continued until the time of his death.

Sworn to & Subscribed
before me this 8th day of
April 1836.

J. Pace

Wm. Strong

William B. P. Homes being duly Sworn upon Oath according to law, deposeth and saith in Answer to the following interrogatories propounded.

Question, — What do you know Concerning the residence of Sylvanus Phillips, and the trace formerly used by the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians, leading from the Nations to the Mississippi River.

Answer. — I Came to the Mouth of St. Francis River on the 11th day of January 1811. and went to do business for and with Louis Bringier a Frenchman, who Kept an Indian trading House at that place — about one mile below the Mouth of said River Sylvanus Phillips lived in a house that been strong,

of Age, And I have allways Understood that Phillips had lived at that place from about the Year 1801. — Phillips Kept And had for many years Kept a trading house at his place above described. Bringier had just Commenced When I Came to live with him — a trace leading in from the Natchez as it was Called, Struck the East bank of the Mississippi River opposite or nearly so. to the residence of said Phillips — This was an Old trace and had been used as I was informed and Verily believe by the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians for a great many years. And was to My knowledge during the year 1811 And many years after, both in attending the trading houses in this neighbourhood, as well as for hunting or making War upon the Indians West of this. — It was Called the Chickasaw and Choctaw trace, And was the only trace leading in on that side of the Mississippi from Memphis to Point Chicot, And was used as much by the Choctaws as by the Chickasaws — The trace above described was understood in those days as the line dividing the two Nations. — In the Spring of 1816 Phillips removed to What is now the Town of Helena, And built and resided in a house near What is now the East end of Market Street. in 1817 he removed on the hill in said Town Where he resided until his death. —

Sworn to & subscribed
before me this 8th day
of April 1834

John Phillips

J. Pace

Wm. B. Howard

Phillips Planter being duly Sworn according to Law. deposeth and saith, — That in the Year Of 1802. he Came to this Country, that he landed at What is Called the Big Prairie on the West bank of the Mississippi River & about three Miles below the Mouth of the St. Francis River, Where he Continued about three

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Weeks. that he removed from thence to the Post of Arkansas on the Arkansas River, that during the Year 1803 he Came back to, and settled near this place where he now resides.

That he knows that Sylvanus Phillips was living about one Mile below the Mouth of St. Francis River when he first Came to the Country, that Phillips had a trading establishment at said place. And that the Quapaw and Chickasaw Indians among others Resorted to the said Phillips — That the Corporal said by those Indians was Expressive or Nearly So to the Residence of the said Phillips And where the Trace or Path used by the said Indians in Coming from the Nations as was Called, to the said trading Houses. And for other purposes, Came to the River that it was the only Trace then used by the Indians to get to the Mississippi Pass River from Memphis to Point Chicot. And was travelled and used as much by the Quapaws as by the Chickasaws — That at that time and for a length of time afterwards the above named Trace was the Resort=ed one between the two Nations of Indians. that he has heard Contention between the two Nations as to the line. but does not know that it was ever settled.

That Phillips remained at the above named place until the Year of 1816. When he removed to this place (now Town of Helena) and first lived in a house in the bottom near the River, but in the Year 1817 he built on the hills in said Town. Where he resided until his death. — and

per Interpreter sworn

Sworn to & subscribed
before me this 8th day
of April 1836

J. W. D. Phillips M.C.

his
Philips X Rainer
mark

Phillips

William D Ferguson being Sworn. according to law. deposeth and saith. That that he was at the house of Cyprian Phillips in the year 1824 or 1825 and that ther was Several Chickesaw Indians at Phillips and that he heard Phillips and the Indians Conversing about the lands Opposit the Town of Helena. Phillips informed the Indians that he was desirous to have a Road Opened from the Mississippi River Opposit Helena to the Settlements in the Nations. and Phillips said that if the Choctaw Indians would permit him he would open the Road. Him Self. the Chickesaw Indians that was present. Replyed that they had no objections to having a road Opened, and Phillips Replyed that the Choctaw Indians Claimed the Land below the St. Francis River. and that he could not Cut. Out a road thro ther Land with Out permiton from them.

Wm D. Ferguson

Sworn to & Subscribed
before me this 11th
day of April 1836

J. W. R. Pine

Territory of Arkansas
County of Phillips

I, John W. Bradford Clerk of the Circuit Court and in Vacation thereof Clerk of the County Court within and for the County of Phillips and Territory aforesaid, do Certify that John Rutherford before whom the foregoing affidavit was made, and whose name is subscribed thereto, is duly and was at the time of his signing the same a Justice of the Peace for said County, duly Commissioned and Qualified, and that full faith and Credit is and ought to be given to his Official acts as such.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand as Clerk of said County Court, and affixed the seal of office at Helena this 11th day of April A.D. 1836 and of the American Independence the 60th

J. W. Bradford Clerk
C.C. & C.C.

Land Office, Helena
April 11th 1836

We do hereby Certify that we are personally acquainted with William Strong - William B. K Horner - Phillips Rainer and W. D. Ferguson, and hesitate not to assert, that they are Gentlemen of high standing and respectability in this community.

David Thompson
Receiver

John T. Cabiness
Register

Referred to the Dept.
of War, to remain on
file A. J.

Nashville April 10th 1836

My Dear Sarah,

I feel disturbed and somewhat unhappy in consequence of not being able to write you sooner than this as the Last was dated the Latter part of March from Memphis Tenn, prior to my going into the Indian nation & to see my Sister, until which period I was a very frequent correspondent, but alas what a space I have made written this and my Last, but I will make no more excuses at present, but thank for giving me my Leave could not get an opportunity of pen, ink & paper — besides after I left the Nation (where there is no post office) I travelled faster to this place than the Mail — I am happy



you delighted to say My Dear Sarah that

as soon as I reached here, went to the Office and found in waiting for me your kind letters of Date 13th 16th & 29th March, also Fathers of same Date— I do sincerely assure you they were a treat & cagerly devoured— for they were the very first I had red since leaving— judge of my heart felt pleasure— I am still more rejoiced to hear that you and my dear Pets are well now, I hope enjoyed your health, & that Father is now well— I have really almost forgotten how to write— Chas up— for I am well, hearty & safe— I will be off again in a few days for you— you may look for me by the 28 or 29 of this month— I could write Volumes to you of my hardships, trials & fortunate escapes in this long journey— but all I must defer until we meet— as I have a thousand things to speak of— I go up home early

promise is already fulfilled

in the Morning- when I will write again
and more fully- I regret to say my Dr Sarah
that we have met with a sad misfortune
in the burning of nearly all of our furniture
I understand 4 or 5 boxes of it are here and
safe, I arrived late here Sunday - and in the
morning will see all about it & let you
know I will write Further fully as soon as I
get home & give you all about
the Land & Land & such things &c or at
Home & about the House - It is Late - &
must stop- I write this in haste - to say
I am still in the Land of the Living
Kiss my Dear little ones for me & say
Pa Pa will soon come to see them -
Kiss Father with my Love - my kind yours
to all - May God bless you all &
accept of a Kiss } Paper - as ever
your true & devoted Husband
Andw Jackson jun

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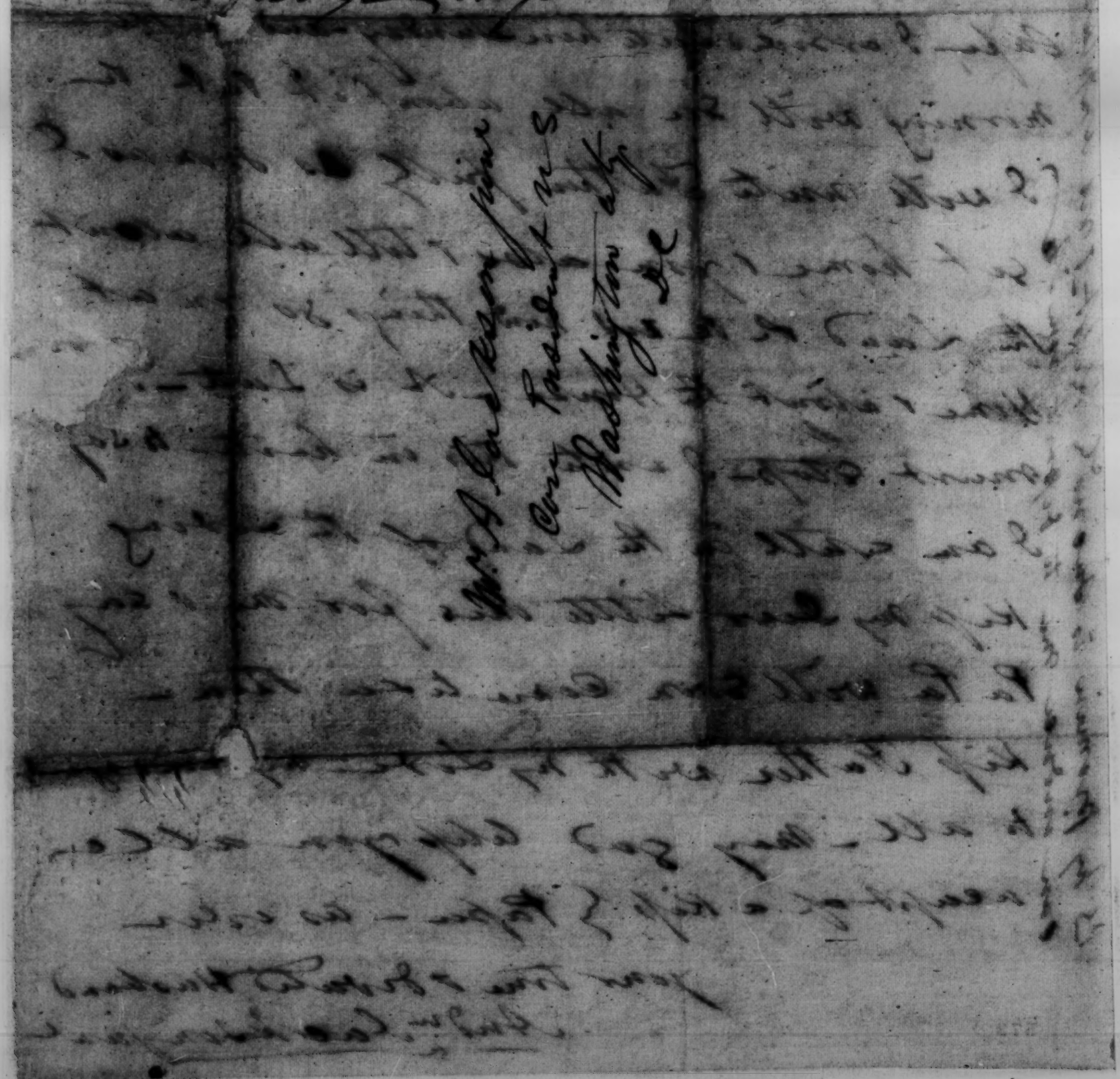
P.S. Tell Father I will attend strictly
to all his good advice in his letter to
it to Hobbs frankly about his management
I about the blooded stock &c &c. I will write
him fully A.J.P.



Navy Yard Boston
April 15th. 1836

Sir:

In reply to your communication of the 15th. inst.

I will certify that the pieces of live oak & white oak that were was given to you by me were was taken out of the Constitution Frigate when this Ship was repaired at this place in 1835 & that those pieces of wood were was returned by me & were was sold at public auction at this Yard as Chips & were was purchased by me & presented to you for the purpose as you told me to make a Small Carriage.

Very Respy your Obt St

George Budd

Messrs. L. Knowles & Co.
Amherst
Mass.

I do certify that I saw some old pieces of live & white oak given by Capt Budd to Mr Knowles to make a small Carriage which were was certainly part of the old Frigate Constitution & taken out of that Ship when repaired at this place in 1835.

John Southwick
Carpenter of
the Yard